MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 291 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden,	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Dec. 15				
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	9000	....	....
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	....	....
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	....
23rd "	Persia ..	8000	....	....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-I-Hind..	11500	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec 15				
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destinati
10th Dec	Chakla	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail.)
*11th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
14th	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
21st "	Pundua	East and South African ports

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Mogami Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	25th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Inaho Maru	3936	T. Wakazava	26th Nov.	7th Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchizami	29th Nov.	9th Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	1st Jan. 16

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles'	A & C	8250	....	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

H. M. APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J F Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb. "
S.S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	885
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS 1915.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hollo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau (North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant. C 13

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (ten words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

WANTED.

WANTED a CLERK who can keep accounts and correspondence only men of experience should apply in person between 12 to 2 p.m., to Messrs. JAGJIVAN VALABHDAS PADAMSEY & Co., 103, Medows Street, Fort. 2493

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT to an up-country Firm, with a thorough knowledge of accounts and some experience in Indents (Import business), and able to organise and control an Office. Hindus preferred. Apply, stating Salary required, with testimonials to X.Y.Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1618

WANTED an experienced and competent MANAGER for the Job Printing Department of the "Habul Matin," Ltd. Those applications will only be entertained which bear facts of the efficiency of the applicant's ability to manage Job Department of a big Press, to give estimates and to secure orders. Please apply, giving full particulars re efficiency, salary required and enclosing testimonials to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Habul Matin" Press, Ltd., No. 164, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. 910

WANTED a Press Manager for the Hyderabad Central Jail Press. Salary O. S. Rs. 150 per mensem, roughly equal to B. G. Rs. 125. Only men with a sound experience of printing work and press management, who are well up in English, Arabic, Persian and Urdoo need apply, with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned. Service pensionable.—A. C. HANKIN, C.S.I., C.I.E., Director-General of Police and Jails, Hyderabad, Deccan. 902

WANTED experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take infant from the month. Pure European required, good tempered and thoroughly trained in England in the charge of young children. Highest references required.

Good wages to suitable person. Comfortable situation.

Apply in first instance in writing, enclosing copies of recommendations, to MISS MOXON, 27, Kirkee, Bombay Presidency, India. 907

APPLICATIONS from qualified persons are invited for the appointment of DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Godavari. Salary Rs. 700—20/annual—1,000.

2. Applicants should state their qualifications, age and previous experience. If the applicants are now employed, applications should be submitted through the Head of the office.

3. Applications will be received up to 15th December, 1915.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
911 President, District Board.

WANTED:—1. HEAD CLERK for Trains, Statistical and Timetable Branch must have had through training in this work. Pay Rs. 90—10—120.

2. TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, European or Anglo-Indian, to take charge of Telegraph Traffic Branch of this Railway. Pay Rs. 150—10—200.

Apply in own hand-writing, stating age, present employment and salary with copies of testimonials, to

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
H. H. N. G. S. Railways,
1002 Secunderabad, Deccan.

THE post of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the Dacca Law College will be vacant early in January. The salary is Rs. 750 per mensem. There is no pension, and the Vice-Principal will be allowed to undertake Chamber practice only. Applications, which must be from Graduates with high legal qualifications, should be sent with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned not later than the 27th of December next.

W. A. J. ARCHBOLD,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Law College, Dacca.
Dacca Law College,
The 2nd December, 1915. 904

WANTED a MASTER for the Madras Port Trust tug "THRUSTER," must be a British born subject with a Master Mariner's Cerificate. Pay per mensem Rs. 325 with free quarters; and as it is intended that any vacancy as a Harbour Master in this Port will be filled by the Master of the "Thruster" (provided he is found suitable), his age should not be over 30. Leave, gratuities and pension will be the same as is in force for the Harbour Masters. Applications to be sent to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, No. of Certificate, etc.

A. S. BALFOUR,
Commander, R. I. M.
Deputy Port Conservator.
Madras Port Office,
9th November, 1915. 903

WANTED.

WANTED—An experience Nurse to take charge of a School Infirmary. Salary, Rs. 50 in hand. Apply with references to The PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 900

WANTED a HINDU LADY DOCTOR for Rajnandgaon Female Hospital on Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 125, by annual increments of Rs. 5, with free quarters.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Feudatory State, Rajnandgaon. 905

WANTED European or Anglo-Indian Graduate as Assistant Master for European High School work.

Salary according to qualifications.

Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Doveton Protestant College, Madras. 901

WANTED an ENGLISHMAN to take charge of our Seeds and Wheat business at Karachi. Only efficient gentlemen having a thorough knowledge of the business need apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
906 2, Rampart Row.

WANTED,—Monthly-paying Customer for a decent five-seater silent MOTOR CAR for few hours or the whole day and night.

THANKS & Co.
Bombay, No. 2.
2510

WANTED two SUB-OVERSEERS for the SAVANTVADI PUBLIC WORKS Department, on Rs. 25 each, rising to Rs. 30 in three years, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 15 p. m. None but those qualified should apply. Apply sharp with testimonials to the STATE ENGINEER, Savantvadi. 2528

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lot valuable surgical instruments going cheap. Also good Iron Safe 36 in. Apply sharp to Box No. 272, General Post Office, Bombay. 2530

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

BEST OPPORTUNITY for Hay-Contractors—Jessop Boiler, engine and pump attached, with two hay-presses in working order. Apply RAGHUVIR PRINTING PRESS, 24, Budhawar, Poona city. 2516

FOR SALE.—1 washing dress quite new, brown and white check, fit medium figure.
2 Silk blouses.
2 Cotton blouses, Rs. 20.
Apply to Box No. 444 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE 2¼ h.p., twine cylinder, 2 spare gears, chain drive, Palmer Cord tyres, Head lamp and generator, tail lamp and generator, has not been driven 200 miles, in perfect order. Also new B. S. A. lady's bicycle. For particulars apply to Box No 333, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

FOR SALE.—Cheap Gun Case for D. B. Gun with lock and straps, quite new, Rs. 12; Oval Hair Brushes in leather case, new, Rs. 5; Tan Canvas Holdall, 60 by 36 inches, with pockets, strong English straps, new, Rs. 10; Solid leather Cartridge Magazine to hold 500 cartridges, Rs. 10; Wolseley Sleeping Valise, 73 by 36 inches, straps and carrier new, Rs. 20; Brown Chrome leather Derby Cut Lace Boots. Chrome Soles, size 8, never used, Rs. 8; Brown Canvas Cabin Bag, 36 by 16 inches, brass clasp and lock, Rs. 5. Apply to Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2527

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona 989

TO LET in Apollo Bunder a second floor flat with 4 rooms, 1 bath, 1 W. C. (flush), electric lights, fans, tiled flooring. Rent Rs. 115 per month, to be given on a lease only. ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY.
Phone No. 2569. 2534

TO LET—Handsome double fronted PREMISES in the best part of Hornby Road. Lighted on three sides. Suitable for Bank, Insurance Office or High Class Shop. Marble Flooring and Modern Sanitary Conveniences. Apply Messrs. W. H. THORNS & CO., Bombay. 2317

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors and completion of ground floor of the New Custom House at Ballard Pier, Bombay. The contract documents as undernoted can be seen during office hours, viz. 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the office of the undersigned up to the 23rd December at 1 p.m. after which no tender forms will be issued.

1. Drawings of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work (if any).
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
4. Conditions of contract.

Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on payment of Rs. 5, which will not be returned on submission of a bona fide Tender.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the New Custom House at Ballard Pier, Bombay," will be received by the Executive Engineer, Architectural District, up to the 3rd January, 1916 at 1 p.m., and will be opened on the same day.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) in Government Promissory Notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. D.

No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer, Architectural District and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected.

The Secretary to Government of Bombay in the P. W. D. reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance on the rejection of any Tender.

P. L. BOWERS,
A.M. Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Architectural District.
Public Works Building, Bombay,
Dated 2nd December, 1915. 2531

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of first class coal delivered into waggons at pits' mouth, of about 3,600 tons (ten per cent less or more.)

Each tender must contain particulars of the number of seam of the coal, the name of the colliery, and the booking station. The Government analysis of the coal tendered must also be submitted.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Ahmedabad should be sent to him so as to reach this office on or before December 15, 1915 before 5 p.m. stating on the envelope "tenders for coal at Water Works and Drainage Stations."

Conditions of the tenders will be seen at this office during office hours.

(Sd.) J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner,
2525 for the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 1st December, 1915.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the removal and cartage of coal from the railway station to the Dudheshwar Water Works and Jamalpur Pumping Station.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Ahmedabad should be sent to him so as to reach this office on or before 15th December 1915 before 5 p.m. stating on the envelope "Tenders for removal and cartage of coal."

Conditions of the tenders will be seen at this office during office hours.

(Sd.) J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner,
2525 for the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 1st December, 1915.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for (1) Construction of a culvert in mile No. 87/7 (approximate cost Rs. 4,800)

(2) Reconstruction of a slab drain No. 96 (approximate cost Rs. 1,300)

and (3) Reconstruction of a slab drain No. 97 (approximate cost Rs. 3,200) on the Bombay Poona Road will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st December, 1915.

2. Plans, quantities and specifications can be seen and tender forms obtained on payment of Rupee one per copy at the office of the undersigned on any day save Sundays and holidays.

E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
December, 1915. 2524

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client M. C. Patel, has nothing whatever to do with the film known as "The Black Box" which is the sole property of Mr. N. H. Bomboat. The latter alone is responsible for the same.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Attorneys for M. C. Patel.
6th December, 1915. 2533

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address—31, Hurmuzd Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
Premier Theatre of the East.
Dedication to Art, Science, Music.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

The Royal Opera House, which was opened for short periods, **in special circumstances only** while under construction, has now been completed internally and

WILL BE OPENED PERMANENTLY. CINEMA SHOW SATURDAY NEXT 11th. DECEMBER, 1915.

Although the work is still being done outside the building, assurance is given that the existing scaffoldings will not inconvenience visitors in any way.

Cinema of a refined class, high in tone, will be presented with Orchestral Music creditable to the theatre, during such times as the Theatre is unoccupied by Theatricals. Only artistes of the best standard and intelligence will be allowed to perform.

Pictures, words or gestures with the effect of demoralising youthful ideals will be prohibited.

Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Wednesday, 8th December 1915
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON
DENVER BILL'S WILD WEST
AND
VARIETY COMPANY
Supported by
THE CELEBRATED ENTERTAINERS
The Royal Fiskberts, and young Daredevil
THE HUMAN TARGET.
REAL LIVE WILD COWBOYS.
Sharp Shooters, Lariat Experts, Novelty Lassoists, Whip Landers, Knife Manipulators, Acrobats, Fantastic Jugglers, and Trick Cyclists.
Unique of the 20th Century.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT
SKATING SPORTS AND VARIETY COMBINED
PRICES
Reserved seats Rs. 2 unreserved Re, 1.
Use of Skates Re. 1.
Book your seats at the Rink or Soundy & Co.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

APOLLO BUNDER
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
FOR
X'MAS EVE AND NEW YEAR'S EVE 1915.

By kind permission of their Excellencies; The Governor's Band will play a Selected Programme of Music, under the Direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt, Director of Music to H. E. from 7 p.m. till 12 o'clock midnight, on the Roof Garden Restaurant, where Special Dinners consisting of 10 Courses will be served at Rs. 6 per head, on both the occasions.

The "Taj Mahal" Hotel Orchestra will play a selected programme of Music on the ground floor of Green's Restaurant from 7 p.m. to 12 o'clock midnight.

A la Carte Service will only be available on the ground floor Restaurant. Special Dinners consisting of 10 courses will only be served on 1st floor Restaurant, at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per head.

DRINKS WILL BE SERVED AT THE USUAL PRICES.

Services of H. E. The Governor's Band have been also engaged to play a Selected Programme of Music on BOXING DAY, Sunday the 26th: December, from 8-30 p.m. at the "TAJ MAHAL" Hotel, where Special Dinners will be served at Rs. 5 per head.

To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book tables early.

Orders can be booked either at the "Taj Mahal" Hotel or Green's Restaurant.

Ch. STENGLER,
General Manager,
"Taj Mahal" Hotel & Green's Restaurant. 2535

AMUSEMENTS

"CABIRIA"

"THE WORLD'S MASTERPIECE!"

In Twelve Parts.

Produced at a cost of £50,000 by the famous ITALA Co., Turin who have on many occasions made Cinematographic history.

A romance of the Punic Wars—3rd Century B. C.

by

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

Music adpated by Signor Manlio Mazzo and played by the **"OLYMPIA"** Orchestra.

COMPLETE IN TWO WEEKLY INSTALMENTS.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1266. Business Manager: Leslie H. Roth.

COMING!!
"MACISTE"
THE MAN OF STEEL

Time—7 p.m. 8-45 p.m. 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE 5-15 p.m.
Every Sat. & Sun.
PRICES AS USUAL
NO ADVANCE.

COMING!!
"THE MAN WHO DISAPPEARED"
A story of a strong man's sacrifice for the woman he loves.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'s SOCIAL CLUB.

FANCY DRESS DANCE
Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lady Willingdon.
in aid of
WOMEN'S BRANCH
PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
Friday 17th December 1915
at 9-30 p.m.
AT THE
GAS WORKS—PAREL.
Admission :—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.
Two Prizes will be given away.
V. N. PINTO,
Hon. Ent. Secy.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

13th to 18th December 1915.
IN AID OF
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—

His Excellency's Side (England) *v.* India
13th to 15th December.
Parsees *v.* Hindoos
16th to 18th December.

Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.

Any further particulars can be obtained from.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine.

Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leah, Jo Hookum" etc., etc.

Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus"
Order early to avoid disappointment.
AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INK.

Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the **Imperial Indian Relief Fund.**

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

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NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Daisukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** **The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list**

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

General Manager: James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

A Great British Film Triumph!

The Most Gorgeously produced and superbly acted Romance ever filmed.

THE LONDON FILM Co.'s MASTERPIECE

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

Cinematograph version of the world-renowned story by **ANTHONY HOPE** acted by a famous London Cast.

A Beautiful Military Drama of the fictitious European Kingdom of "Ruritania." A Drama of Strong Love and Base Intrigue. The most romantic and gripping film ever placed before our Patrons.

NO STORY EVER WRITTEN IS BETTER ADAPTED TO THE CINEMA.

NOT A DULL MOMENT! FULL OF STRONG INTENSE SITUATION!

SHOWING PERFECTLY THE VIGOR AND REFINEMENT OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ACTING!

NEXT SATURDAY—THE FAMOUS SEQUEL **"RUPERT OF HENTZUA."**

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5.

Sealda — Halls — Samarang

Dec. 6.

Chakla — Allen — Basra Nov. 25

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6.

Dido — Wilkinson — Hull via Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Koweit Walson for Aden
" Saima Rasmassen for Bangkok &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Singaporean for Calcutta
" Redlay (to arrive) for Liverpool.

S. S. Wakasa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 4th instant.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia left Hongkong on Friday the 3rd instant.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basra, November 25, via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 156 deck passengers.

S. S. Saima:—The steamer Saima, 679 tons, Captain S. Rasmessin, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Koweit:—The steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons Captain F. Wilson, will sail to-day for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sealda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sealda, 3,438 tons, Captain J. Halls, arrived here on Sunday evening from Samarang, (Java) with a cargo of sugar and 2 deck passengers.

S. S. Dido:—The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain J. W. Wilkinson, sailed for Hull via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Inaho Maru, 2,856 tons, Captain T. Wakazawa will sail to-day for Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

S. S. Canara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain J. K. Ross, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

Monday, 6th December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Inaho Marn.....Wakayawa.....O. S. Kaisha
C. & R. Roath.....Hitchnan... J. Mackintosh & Co
D. & E. Kumakura Maru ...Higo.....N. Y. Kaisha.
H. Sardar.....Ookerji.....Persian Gulf S. N. Co
G. Irawadi.....B. S. N. Co
M. August.....Belmont.....T. M. & Co
N. Nairu.....Lassen.....W. & A. G. & Co
P. Fennay Bridge.....Bruton.....T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati.....B. S. N. Co
Ponani.....B. S. N. Co
Satranji.....B. S. N. Co
Kaveri.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sealda.....M. M. & Co
3 Rosalie.....Couch.....W. & A. G. & Co
7 Java Maru.....Fuchigami.....O. S. Kaisha
8 Saima.....Ramasen.....F. F. C. & Co
10 & 11 Dara.....Hatfield.....T. M. & Co
12 & 13 Elgin.....Potts.....M. M. & Co
14 Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Khiva.....P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Scindia.....Erskine.....W. & A. G. & Co
5 Canara.....Ross.....M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Gigala.....T. M. & Co
Schwedagon.....Steel Bros.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bugusts-Belmont.....Clarke-Barry.....
Barpeta.....Morgan.....M. M. & Co
Begum.....T. M. & Co
Beme.....Stephens.....
Aaron Farlie.....Macdonald
City of New Castle.....Abram.....W. & A. G. & Co
Havildar.....Park.....T. M. & Co
Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. M. & Co
Jehangir.....Le wis.....T. M. & Co
Khiva.....Potter.....P. & O. Co.
Khosrou.....Courtenay.....T. M. & Co
Lawoe.....Webb.....T. M. & Co
Mair.....Jhensen.....F. F. Campbell & Co
Nurani.....Thomson.....T. M. & Co
Queda.....Nellson.....M. M. & Co
Rahmani.....Wheeler.....T. M. & Co
Risaldar.....Oakesholt.....T. M. & Co
Schwedagon.....Gentles.....

EXPORTS.

Dec. 6.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 38 cwt. dry ginger J. M. Rahimtoola, 100 cwt. dry ginger E. Mahomed, 18 bales cotton and woollen carpets E. Mahomed, 48 bales savri cotton E. D. Sassoon & Co., 4,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 200 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton & Co., 300 bales hemp J. M. Kapadia & Co., 5 casks Indian chutney N. K. Jassavala, 70 cwt. khesta P. Jethabhai, 70 cwt. khesta D. Passo & Co., 130 cwt. kismiss S. Cooverji & Co., 260 cwt. kismiss D. Passoo & Co., 52 cwt. kismiss S. Khetsey & Co., 91 cwt. kismiss P. Jethabhoy, 65 cwt. kismiss R. C. Nazir & Co., 130 cwt. kismiss T. Canji & Co., 65 cwt. kismiss E. Mahomed, 65 cwt. kismiss J. M. Rahimtoola, 45 cwt. kismiss A. H. Mawji & Co., 65 cwt. kismiss G. Suchidana & Co., 70 casks goat skins Nizamuddin & Co., 75 casks goat skins E. N. Stain, 39 bales goat skins E. N. Stain, 3 bales calf skins A. Abdoola & Co., 25 bales goat and sheep skins A. Abdoola & Co., 200 bales hemp H. Govindji, 1,000 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co., 2 pots rosa oil M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 60 cwt. fishmaws R. Dhemji & Co., 140 cwt. gum arabic J. Nurbharam & Co., 35 cwt. gum arabic S. Khetsey & Co., 34 cwt. gum arabic A. H. Mawji & Co., 38 cwt. gum olibanum A. H. Mawji & Co., 145 cwt. gum arabic P. Jethabhoy, 52 cwt. kismiss T. Narphal, 130 cwt. kismiss S. Khetsey, 33 hogsheads Indian chutney Framji Nowroji, 40 casks Indian chutney Maneckji Poonjiaji & Sons, 21 casks Indian chutney D. D. Framji & Co., 15 casks Indian chutney D. Dadabhoy, 600 cwt. cashunuts M. Jafferbhoy, 50 cwt. cashunuts R. Jiwandas & Co., 53 cwt. capsicums E. Nowroji & Co., 63 cwt. M. O. P. shells G. B. Harji, 5 bales sheep skins H. A. Omar & Sons, 9 bales cowhides H. A. Omar & Sons, 4 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 5 bales sheep skins R. M. Kooka, 19 bales sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 30 bales cowhides Abba & E. H. Mahomed, 26 bales cowhides H. Noormahomed & H. Essa, 43 bales cowhides E. D. Sassoon & Co., 8 bales cotton and woollen carpets H. G. H. Mahomed & Sons, 28 cases bristles J. Lamingstone & Co., 1 pot ginger grass oil Volkart Bros, 1 pot palma rosa oil Volkart Bros, 125 cwt. M. O. P. shells G. H. Esmail & Co., 18 cwt. M. O. P. shells A. H. Mowji & Co., 105 cwt. dry chillies T. Nurpal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khiva (s) 4 pots rosa oil Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Roath (s) 500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

August Belmont (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Nairu (s) 8,004 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji 20,020 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 4,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros.

Rosalie (s) 6,500 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros. 3,240 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha, 660 bales cotton H. Nansey & Co., 1,700 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 150 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Java Maru (s) 214 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 300 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 335 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton M. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton M. N. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kaira Maru (s) 500 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu Co., 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 500 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co., 803 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 400 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaira Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co., 500 bales cotton yarn C. Ebrahim & Co., 400 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaira Maru (s) 400 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Inaho Maru (s) 96 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 385 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Shevedagon from Rangoon Agents, Indo Burma Petroleum Co.—1,068,427 gallons burning oil, 50 casks crude oil, 30 casks lubricating oil, 1,496 cases candles, 256 cases wax, 1,250 drums benzine, 1,500 drums 7,000 tins petrol, 1,216 pieces jungle wood.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer Arabia on Sunday evening:—

Mrs L C West, Mr F S White, Mr and Mrs J R Lewis, Miss E E Lewis, Miss A Jones, Mrs H G Weber, Miss M D Wallace, Mrs H V Goldstein, infants and child (3), Mr and Mrs J T McIntyre, Mr W Mudie, Mr G W W Oliphant, Mrs and Miss Minch, Mrs Fyson, infant and child, Mr and Mrs W R Tanner, infant and nurse, Miss Campbell, Mrs H S. Le Mesurier, Miss C Mackie, Mr S K. Coffin, Mr J Blues, Mrs H and Miss Webley, Miss Coutts, Mrs S G Wilkins, Mr and Mrs W S Lennox, Miss Lochyer, Mr and Mrs J Smith, Mrs R A Greene and child (4), Mr and Mrs F J Cosgrove, Mrs G W W and Miss Oliphant, Miss D Sharp, Rev H C Carlyon, Mr Jas A Winfield, Miss A Westorn, Mr B M Dattatraya, Mrs Burbridge and child (6), Mr W S Stevens, Mr S Shackleford, Mr J N Mehta, Miss M E Harris, Mrs M V and Miss Lenchy, Mr G A Perfect, Mr David Walker, Mrs Coventry and infant, Mr and Mrs J W Smith, 2nd-Lt J H Steer, 2nd-Lt J P Hassy, Mrs. P Watson, and Infant, Mrs M A Moor, Mrs Crosthwait and Infant, Miss M Scott, Mrs T F Norman, Mr H Lindsay, Mr B B Mehta, Mr G Dale Mr T M Dow, Major and Mrs J G Edwards, Lt. G A Young, Nursing Sister Rabbidge, Mrs Severs, Mr H S George, Mr H C Champion, Mr W J Lambert, Mr A A Fyzee, Mr G R Edwards, Mr C J Wawn, 13 Goanese Stewards, Mrs C Murphy, Miss Blackstone, Miss M A Rae, Mr and Mrs W L Dallas, Lt. L L MacLean, Mrs Rae, Child (6½) & (4½), Miss M Fuhrer, Mrs A Spittler, and Child, Mr G G Ray, Major and Mrs K S Cassels, Mr D Moir, Mr B Lall, Mr G S Baker, Mr R C Srivastave, Mr A C Cairns, Mrs and Miss Brooke-Hunt, Miss C Floyd, Mrs W J Birnie, 2nd Lt. H W Money, Capt. J T Tancred, Mr F W Neate, Mr and Mrs. W Lake, and Infant, Capt. H H McCann, Miss R Godfrey, Mr Hayat Sahib, Mr H P M Rae, Mrs A Gilbert, Mrs H L Neuman, Mr F Calderbank, Mr W L Reed, Mrs Lumsden, Infant, Child and Nurse, Mr David Richardson, Mrs C T Smith, and 2 Infants, Miss Williams, Mr and Mrs J H Bird, Miss Miller, Miss C Mitton Mrs. Maynard, Mrs H B Lawrence, Dr B B Bogh, Mr P G Macfarlane, Mr G H Ferguson, Mrs Baxter, Mrs B Cowers, Miss F Cameron, Miss E M Waller, Mr John Ross, Miss M Raigh, Mr B Symons, Mr F J B Maggs, Nurse A Simmons, Mr C A S Geering, Mr L A S Raeburn, Mr R M Roberts, Mr W C Dunn, Mr W P Harris, Mr G B Lucas, Mr H N Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs J Motion, Mr A S Small, Miss N H Kay, Mr W S Davies, Mr and Mrs J W Hodgins and child, Mr C H Wookey, Mr A R C Young, Mr P Lovett, Mr C Paramor, Mr C Blackburn, Mr and Mrs J W S Bean, Mr J A Street, Mr K F A Thomas, Mr A W Muir, Mr L R Tofield, Mr T M Lamb, Mr Joseph O'Donnell, Mr C Weller, Mr P M Geering, Mr Fred Kempton, Mr D Kingston, Mr A Wilson, Mrs Keiller, 6 child and 4 child, Mr W G Clark, Mr and Mrs G Willis, and 2 infants, Mr Holloway, Mr T Murphy, Dr H T Bury, Mr and Mrs P C Hasse, Miss G. Thomas, Miss Mitchell Mr G Chapman, Miss R G Neal, Miss M E Bainbridge, Mr H W Chandler, Mr H Jory, Mr C Stringer, Mr A B Callear, Miss Love, Mr and Mrs C H Hunter, Mrs L Pledge Lt J H Napier, Mrs T C Wollaston, Mr and Mrs J Bellis and Miss, Rev E O'Connell, Miss K Lindsay, Mrs E Giles, Mrs Bell and Master J Bell, Mrs Lalor and infant, Lt-Col W R McNicoll, Miss K Cameron, Mr and Mrs Hill, Mrs A Bentley, Miss N M Ramsay, Miss F L Almond, Rev P Calanan, Rev J Breen, Mr E R Cookson, Capt A W Newbury, Miss Eva Leslie, Mrs A L Cameron and Miss G F Cameron, Mr and Mrs T G Hillier, Miss R Price, Mrs Cosens, Mr Ollie Dressler, Mr H L Blackham, Mr A C Rumball, Mrs West, Dr E M Nicholl, R T G Westmoreland, Mr R Barlow, Mr J Harper, Mr C Boileau, Mr and Mrs K E McKenzie, Mr W L Coss, Mr B H Davidson, Mr and Mrs I M Elliot, Mr G W Christison, Mr and Mrs B H Thurlow infant and child, Miss M Balmforth and nurse, Mr C R George Miss Vera Paton, Mrs H C Shakespeare, Mr A B Shakespeare, Mr L H Colson, Mr J W Brown, Mr and Mrs F W Galloway, and two infant, Mr G H T Dyer, Miss M F Bowyer, Lady Heken Brassey, Miss Morrett (maid), Mr W Greener, Mr and Mrs A E Baird, Mr and Mrs J B Norman, Hon. Sirdar Baljit Singh of Kapurthala, Sirdar Bahadur Jawahur Singh, Mr R C McKerrow, Miss F Rell, Mrs Gledstanes, Miss E M Percival, Mr J W Brown, Miss E Brand, Mr R C McEwan, Miss M B Thomson, Mr G Lynde, Hon. Justice Chamier, Mr S S Setlur, Hon. J B Freeman-Thomas, Mr J B Lees, Mr J H Dugdale, Capt G L B Little, Mrs R Dunlop, Mr and Mrs L W Creagh, Lt N Morton, Mr H B Hannah, Mrs P Travers, Comr E M Rutherford, Mr J M Barke, Mr J F Duncan, Mr D McNiven, Mrs M Gahagan, Major L W Fox, Mr D W Fooks, Mr R A P Leslie, Capt P D Saxton, H H the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, Lt Raj Kumar Hira Singh, Lt Hann Jodha Jang, Lt P R Wickham, H H the Jam Sahib of Nawanagars and 3 native servants, Mr J H Russell, Mr Victor Perowne, Mr M Ross, Mrs Portlock and infant, Miss M England and nurse, Mr E A Wilson, Mrs Rutherford, Miss Putatti (maid), Mr A T Burville, Mr D S Panghaki, Mr T Hutcheson, Mr W Milne, Mr N B Darubsett, Mr F W Shaw, Mr W B McBain, Mr W R Hancock, Mr W Morrison, Mr and Mrs G M Gordon, Miss Marsden, Miss H Moore, Mr W Fehl Mr W W Fordest, Mr H Inman, Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Singapore, Mrs Ferguson-Davie, Mr and Mrs W J Murray, Mr and Mrs E G Lee, Mr S P Stones, Mr D Campbell, Mr R J Edwards, Miss Ferry, Miss F M Cooper, Mr and Mrs Briner Ensign, Mr and Mrs N Bandmann, Mr W G Ball, Mrs J H Douglas, Miss V Freer (maid), Mrs Levey, Mr R C Swan, Mr L Sankey, Mr H J Daggar, Mr G W Arnold, Mr H Longden, Mr Frank Taylor, Mr. P Carlton Maj K S Fazal Oshman Khan and servant, Mrs G Odlum, Mr J Samjes, Mr H Creer, Mr F Gradwell, Mr J Webster, Mr B Dalbourgo, Mr Sadikally, Mr. Mohamedally, Mr. and Mrs L Bumont.

Donations to the Gokhale Scholarship Fund have now reached a total of £154 5s. 6d. Among the latest subscribers are his Highness the Aga Khan, £5; Hon. Mr. Justice Hasan Imam, £5; Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Ali Baig, £2 2s.; Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, M.P., £1 1s.; and Rev. Dr. John Clifford, £1.

According to a Colombo telegram Moslems in Ceylon have collected £2,014 sterling in three days for the war. A committee has been appointed to raise a further sum from the Mahomedans.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHEN THE DAZZLED

ASPIRANT FOR FAME
DESERTS
HOME, WIFE AND CHILD
AND THE OTHER WOMAN STEPS IN

SEE TO-NIGHT
THIS POWERFUL HOMAN
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ENTITLED
"THE PRICE OF FAME"
AT

IMPERIAL

CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 6.

The storm in the Andaman Sea has diminished rapidly in intensity and almost disappeared. The only heavy fall of rain reported is three inches at Moulmein. The temperature is lower than usual in the Deccan and Lower Burma.

Forecast:—No important change.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 6th December 1915 was 30.144 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.
		Dec			
MON	6	m 10 12	27 4	m 4 27	19 3
		11 22a	30 3	4 23a	13 9
TU	7	m 11 4	27 7	m 5 18	18 10
				5 9a	13 8
WED	8	m 0 8	30 8	6 8	18 5
		m 11 55a	27 7	5 56a	13 4
THUR	9	m 0 54	30 9	m 6 59	18 5
		0 47a	27 3	6 44a	14 6
FRI.	10	m 1 41	30 4	m 7 51	18 4
		1 41a	26 9	7 33a	15 7
SAT.	11	m 2 29	29 7	m 8 47	18 5
		2 28a	26 1	8 22a	17 0
SUN	12	m 3 18	28 8	m 9 51	18 6
		3 40a	25 6	9 20a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 6 (Monday)	6h. 58m.	6h. 1m.
" 7 (Tuesday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
" 8 (Wednesday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
" 9 (Thursday)	7h 0m.	6h. 1m.
" 10 (Friday)	7h. 0m.	6h. 2m.
" 11 (Saturday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.
" 12 (Sunday)	7h. 2m.	6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon 1915 November 21st, 11h 6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter " " 30th. 3h 40-5 a.m.
New Moon " December 6th. 11h 33-7 p.m.
First Quarter " " 13th. 5h 8-4 p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.936 inches
Temperature of Air	76.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.2 "
Dew Point	62.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.634 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do. do.	68.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,WNW,NNW,
Movement of Wind do. do.	130 Miles,

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough.

B11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Temperature has become normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature is also below normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect Night temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to remain so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 6th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (5th)	65.3	52.0	57	0		1.98
Jask						
Muskat						
Do. (5th)	86.0	71.9	72	0		−0.44
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.5	46.8	56	0		−0.09
Rawalpindi	70.7	35.1	68	0		−0.29
Lahore	73.0	43.3	79	0		−0.16
Hissar	82.7	45.3	70	0		0
Ambala	78.7	43.1	74	0		−0.25
Delhi	81.0	52.7	47	0		−0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.4	52.0	36	0		−0.07
Mainpuri	80.3	46.4	60	0		−0.18
Jhansi	82.9	51.3	43	0.01		−0.13
Cawnpore	77.2	50.3	51	0		−0.25
Allahabad	76.3	46.3	68	0		−0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.1	41.8	55	0		−0.09
Karachi						
Ajmer	79.2	46.8	64	0		−0.20
Jalpur	82.0	51.1	58	0		−0.15
Kotah	84.5	55.8	35	0		−0.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	86.2	60.3	80	0		−0.10
Dwarka	79.3	68.3	85	0		0
Veraval	82.4	62.4	73	0		−0.29
Rajkot	85.6	54.5	50	0		−0.23
Bhavnagar Para	85.6	58.0	68	0		−0.20
Surat	87.3	55.5	63	0		−0.12
Ahmedabad	87.8	56.0	39	0		−0.17
Deesa	88.4	54.6	50	0		−0.12
Neemuch	81.9	47.8	51	0		−0.16
Indore	81.6	48.6	29	0.11		−0.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.9	43.9	60	0.05		−0.38
Saugor	79.2	52.0	33	0.09		−0.31
Hoshangabad	79.9	47.4	66	0		−0.43
Khandwa	83.4	44.7	46	0		−0.39
Akola	85.0	44.4	44	0.46		−0.09
Amrcati	83.8	57.3	35	0		−0.52
Nagpur	81.6	49.6	61	0		−0.70
Chanda	81.1	47.2	76	0.62		−0.15
Raipur	79.7	54.1	60	0.33		−0.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	67.8	75	0.02		−0.36
Ratnagiri	89.3	63.9	48	0.81		0.35
Mormugao	80.0	65.1	79	0.94		−0.04
Karwar	80.1	58.6	67	1.07		−0.33
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	47.1	43	0.15		−0.26
Ahmednagar	81.2	49.3	43	0.70		0.16
Poona	82.4	45.9	94	0.33		−0.52
Sholapur	83.0	52.3	57	0.89		−0.05
Bijapur	80.1	48.6	47	0.39		−0.55
Belgaum	83.3	50.4	52	0.94		−0.60
Aurangabad	84.1	48.2	32	0.64		0.15
Nizamabad (Indur.)	80.3	48.7	65	0.78		0.11
Hyderabad	79.6	51.0	73	0.79		−0.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	64.1	56	3.15		5.24
Calicut	86.4	66.5	79	13.02		8.02
Cochin	87.4	70.7	72	8.20		1.33
Colombo	83.6	67.9	84	26.04		12.71
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.8	62.2	76	29.73		15.34
Bellary	81.3	54.7	51	7.27		5.22
Cuddapah	83.7	59.7	69	9.32		5.54
Madras	82.0	64.8	76	20.79		6.45
Bangalore	78.1	51.0	60	3.31		0.38
Coimbatore	83.9	58.2	63	6.09		2.62
Trichinopoly	86.2	62.2	78	9.86		4.42
Negapatam	81.9	66.8	83	13.94		−4.11

THE SINGLE MAN.

MR. LONG'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Unionist Dolphin Society, at Bristol, on Nov. 13, and in the course of his speech said that the most wonderful achievement in the war was the success of the voluntary system, and he hoped we might be able to finish the war under that system. (Hear, hear.) Lord Derby's manifesto was quite clear. They would be glad to end the war under the voluntary system, but they were absolutely determined that the married men in this country, with their wives, children, and other responsibilities, should not be allowed to give their lives in the trenches in order that the young unmarried men might be able to take their places, earn their wages, and enjoy the privileges for which others were fighting. (Cheers.) Single men might be perfectly certain that if they failed to-day in the moment of their country's difficulty they would be called upon compulsorily to take their places in the ranks, and he did not envy those who survived the reflections they would be compelled to make during the rest of their lives. (Cheers.)

Alluding to the resignation of Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Long said he deeply regretted that resignation. Mr. Churchill was a man of great genius and great courage, and he rendered incalculable service to the country at the beginning of the war in his action in regard to the Navy. (Cheers.) They could ill spare one so industrious and capable.

It was said our diplomacy in the Near East had not been successful, but the charge was ill-founded. We had to deal there with people who had not been ashamed to turn their backs upon those who helped them to obtain freedom and independence. (Hear, hear.) It was now possible for Turkey and the Balkan States for the first time to render service to those who had been their friends, but they refused to take the opportunity and turned against us. Greece had declined to recognise her treaty with Serbia and so far had refused to join in the war, but he thought the omens were favourable. He was not afraid that Greece would see it was her part to help us.

But whatever Greece or other countries might do, we had got to pursue to the end the course we had followed hitherto. (Cheers.) We had got to play our game, if it might be so described, honourably, cleanly, and straightforwardly. (Cheers.) He believed the war would end in triumph for the principles of liberty, justice, and freedom.

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COMMERCIAL.

INDIA'S INDIGO INDUSTRY.

SUPPLANTED BY GERMAN SYNTHETIC DYES.

India, the main producer of indigo, after centuries of growth and steady expansion of output of dye material—at first almost entirely used for home requirements and subsequently increasingly exported, especially to the United Kingdom—attained its maximum production in 1894-95. At that time the indigo crop brought into India three or four millions sterling. About the same time there commenced a keen competition of German synthetic dyes produced from gas residuals. As the German dye came to be used, so it supplanted the hygienic and lasting vegetable indigo dye of India; and indeed in recent years not only has India witnessed its indigo industry all but disappear, but German synthetic dyes have been largely imported into India itself. The substitution has continued notwithstanding synthetic dyed material does not always keep its colour like natural indigo dyed goods do.

To revert to figures. After an allowance for the crop of 1913-14 being an exceptionally poor one, it is noteworthy that India's yield of indigo for the year was the lowest in modern history. The yield for 1894-95—the apex year of production—was 238,000 cwt., equal to 95,202 chests of 280 lb. per chest. The yield of 1913-14 was only 27,000 cwt., equal to 10,800 chests, the bulk of production being used in India.

When the world War came in 1914 the German supply of synthetic dyes was no longer available, and the special colours of khaki and indigo for dyeing cloth, &c., required for armies and navies, not to mention other officials, also general domestic requirements, came into demand consequent on German dyes being no longer available. The outcome of this situation was a phenomenal rise during the autumn of 1914 in the price of dyes, synthetic and otherwise. It was expected that with the German supply cut off the demand for natural indigo would be very keen, but so far there has been little movement in such direction.

Great efforts have been made to probe into the secrets of the Germans in the manipulation of gas-tar products and secure the manufacture in this country of synthetic dyes. In respect of some colours a fair amount of success has attended the efforts. In the matter of producing a blue dye of permament colouring quality, however, little progress appears to have been made, and the public is told that certain blue shades of serge, cloth, &c., cannot be provided as dyeing material is not available. This is not the case: there is plenty of indigo if the buyers will only pay the price.

Dyers prior to the War readily obtained all their synthetic supplies from Germany. They had become accustomed to using a cheap material in place of the permanent high-grade vegetable indigo dye for blue cloth, &c., that in Government orders used to be stipulated for in the colouring of Army, &c., clothing. For some years past vegetable indigo has been increasingly ignored, and the German stuff used and sold to dyers who could not get it from Germany.

Before the War synthetic indigotin paste was in the region of 9d. per lb. for 20 per cent indigotin, and natural indigo about 2s. 9d. Vegetable indigo dye, when synthetic was at, say, 1s. 6d. per lb., rose to about 4s. 6d. per lb.—to get the same amount of colour for clothing material it would take 3 lb. of synthetic paste to give the same dyeing power as 1lb. of vegetable indigo. To-day 20 per cent indigotin is 4s. 6d. per lb. and dearer than natural indigo at 12s. 6d. And yet the natural product continues to be neglected. But there is nothing else for dyers to use, and it seems evident they must readapt their plant and use the natural article, much to the benefit of the soldiers, sailors, &c., and the public generally, of getting cloth, &c., and everything else dyed with a pure vegetable dye instead of an inferior cheap and less satisfactory article. The properties of natural indigo improve and strengthen any cloth or material that is dyed with it, which cannot be said of German synthetic.

In the days of German supplies there were loopholes for manipulation, and consumers were tempted by facilities for getting a much greater profit from using indigotin than from the use of genuine indigo. But it seems desirable to check this and take steps for restoring indigo to its proper place in the dye industry, which has been demoralised by German competition, oftentimes on dubious lines. Surely it is far better to support as far as possible our great Indian Dependency, than to go on seeking to use an unhygienic, inefficient compound, inefficient at any rate as to permanency of colour. Last season all the stock available of vegetable indigo itself was absorbed by individuals as well as by the Government. There are no stocks free, and the outlook is that the nations requiring a staying dye like indigo will be unable to again acquire stocks when, in about two or three months' time, the Indian production comes to be ascertained. There will be an all-round world's rush for Indian indigo if it be true, as is alleged by experts, that an efficient indigo dye cannot be produced in this country synthetically, and it is alleged that even an inefficient synthetic dye for indigo will be all but impossible to obtain. The Government has protected the dyers by acquiring all the pure vegetable indigo. The dyers ought to take advantage of this and acquire what they can. It is desirable to encourage an increasing production in India.—"The Statist."

COTTON.

Prices of American middling cotton on the spot were rather steadier in mail week, keeping round about 6.85d. and 6.90d. per lb. It is possible that the reduction from the high prices of October which has lowered values all round by ½d. per lb., is nearing its end, but a certain slow change of opinion has taken place meantime with regard to two points, viz.: the extreme smallness of the crop, and the sanguine estimates of consumption. People are beginning to believe that the crop may be a little larger than calculated, and consumption a little less than has been estimated, and this may make a good deal of difference in the nett result. The continuance of open weather with the continuance of picking is an important factor as regards the crop, while as for consumption the comparatively high price of yarn seems to indicate that the using up of cotton cannot be going on very fast. Some concession has been made to Manchester shippers in regard to obtaining licences, but it has not been decided to issue licences in Manchester, and this is really the important point at issue. It is the time lost over getting licences which is the main hindrance to shipping. If the Government is really anxious about financial stability and does actually realise that export trade is necessary, it is imperative that some means should be taken to mitigate or remove the multifarious hindrances placed in the way of shippers. Manchester and Liverpool shipping trade is of such immense importance now that a licence bureau for the two ports is a necessity, and one would like to see this bureau authorised to deal not only with cloth and yarn licences, but with every kind of export licence. There are cases now where the last steamer of the season is on the berth, but shippers are debarred from sending goods because of the unconscionable dilatoriness in dealing with export permits. So much is cut off the amount of our export trade, and so much added to the adverse trade balance of the year."

ADVANCE IN LINSEED OIL.

A big price advance has taken place of late in linseed oil, for which commodity a brisk demand has been experienced, while the reserve stocks have been reduced to about 6,000 tons in London, which is some 7,000 tons less than at this time last year. Conditions are precisely the reverse of those which existed towards the close of 1914, when the London spot price dropped to about £20 a ton, whereas it is now upwards of £32. An important factor is the more restricted supply of seed, the receipts of which have fallen off considerably, and with improving consumption of oil prices of raw material have likewise risen substantially, while speculation has revived. Export business is still severely restricted as a precaution against trading through neutrals, but shrinking supplies are the dominant factor. There is now more inducement for crushers to develop their output, inasmuch as abnormally high prices are obtainable for linseed cake, but operations are hindered by the more difficult position of labour. The fact is worth noting that quite heavy supplies of seed have been diverted to the United States from the River Plate direct, which tends to curtail shipments to this side. American consumption being on the increase, it is probable that a further large tonnage of River Plate seed will go to the United States later on.

COPPER MARKET.

Speculative operations in copper have been only moderate of late. There was a setback in the latter part of last month when near delivery was neglected, and a few more forward selling orders came on the market, the price of cash dropping to £73 5s., but the tendency since has developed marked strength on a continuous stream of inquiries. At the same time, the persistent tightening of American fine copper through the chronic scarcity of freight, and the more stringent attitude of producers has had an important bearing. The price of warrant copper has sustained another considerable rise, but this after all is a reflex of the enhancement in producers' terms which are now on the basis of fully £91 a ton, so that the premium on electro is as great as ever. The fact that there is no difficulty of selling finished copper on the basis named, tends to justify the rising tendency of standard copper. There was some comment on the small American shipments to Europe, largely arising from the lack of shipping accommodation, but the fact is worth nothing that the export movement experienced a considerable expansion towards the middle of October, and the total clearances from American ports for the past month are probably heavy, though complete returns are not yet obtainable. Provided adequate freight arrangements can be made, shipments in the near future should turn out fairly substantial, for very considerable quantities are due against the contracts secured on this side recently.

UPWARD MOVEMENT IN TIN.

There has been considerable interest in tin the price of which has again advanced sharply, although new speculative buying has been comparatively restricted. A large portion of the turnover represented the adjustment of outstanding contracts chiefly for the rise, and the pressue to cover was more particularly pronounced towards the middle of the week in view of the well-sustained strength of the Eastern markets. A big business was done and the price of cash delivery crossed £167. The recent rehabilitation of the market has resulted in a more regular accession of inquiries from consumers, and with further enroachments upon the available stocks (which are now getting pretty low), the strong temper of the market has been intensived. Towards the close of last month cash and forward positions were practically level, but with more urgent demands the former has gone to a premium, and this is likely to increase in the near future, as arrivals will continue small for another few weeks, at any rate. There has been a very fair demand for France and Russia, and regular quantities have been taken for the home trade. When the pressure of repurchases comes to an end some reaction may ensue, but there is some suspicion that prices will not be allowed to slip back to any serious extent in view of the fact that American interests now take a more active part in dealings. Owing to the delayed clearance of a large quantity over the end of October. November shipments should be well over 6,000 tons, a point to be kept in view. but, on the other hand, there is some little uneasiness lest the movement of supplies should be interfered with in the near future through the precarious shipping position in the Mediterranean.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. C 14

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	...	
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	8,000

Future delivery prices:—

Dec.	7.39	
Dec.-Jan.	7.38	
Jan.-Feb.	7.37	
Feb.-Mar.	7.35	+7
Mar.-April	7.33	
April-May	7.31	
May-June	7.29	
June-July	7.25	
July-August	7.22	
August-Sept.	7.07	+6
Sept.-Oct.	6.94	
Oct.-Nov.	6.90	

SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

BY MAIL.

London, Nov. 13th.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of Oct. 1915:—

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piecegoods (in yards).

Bleached and White	7,816,000
Unbleached and Grey	44,525,000
Dyed and Colored	1,865,000
Printed	3,476,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	237,000
Unbleached and Grey	546,000
Total Shipments of Salt	Tons 4,000

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	3,217,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,571,000
Dyed and Colored	1,158,000
Printed	1,715,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	193,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	2,314,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,696,000
Dyed and Colored	357,000
Printed	1,397,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs).	
Dyed and Bleached	271,000
Unbleached and Grey	369,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piecegoods (in yards).

Bleached and White	13,932,000
Unbleached and Grey	7,011,000
Dyed and Colored	5,518,000
Printed	8,756,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	366,000
Unbleached and Grey	546,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	14,850,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,844,000
Dyed and Colored	1,515,000
Printed	3,587,000
Twist and Yarns (in lb.)	
Dyed and Bleached	50,000
Unbleached and Grey	36,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 4th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Buyers 67/9

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta December. 19/10½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December. 20

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December. 21/6

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December. 21/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The market to-day has ruled fairly steady with new Broach fluctuating between Rs. 285 and Rs. 287.

A fair amount of business has been reported in new Broach and Akolas, Japanese houses selling.

Ready cotton is in poor demand

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal January 224½.

Fine Akola January 248.

Good Broach April 286½.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	285	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	232	223	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	231/2	..	..	Dec. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab	226	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	231/2	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	266/7	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	265	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	247/6	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	246/7	..	..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 6th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	232	220	..	Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	249	237	227	..	Ready N. C.
	248	236	226	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	229	221	..	Ready N. C.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	228	220	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
	..	240	230	..	Ready N. C.
Barsee (M. G.)	..	236	225	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
	..	..	252	..	Ready N. C.
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	253	245	..	Ready N. C.
Akola-Khgm.	..	255	247	..	Ready N. C.
Kurauja (M.G.)	..	248	241	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	258	250	..	Ready N. C.
	..	252	244	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	262	254	..	Ready N. C.
	..	258	250	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	258	..	Ready N. C.
	..	263	255	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	271	263	..	Ready N. C.
	..	270	262	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	274	266	..	Ready N. C.
	..	273	265	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	296	..	..	March
Mathia (M.G.)	..	294	..	287	1/25 Apl.'16.
	..	232	220	..	Jan. 16.
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	250	Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	261	Ready O. C.
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	251	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	246	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	264	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Kuccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th December, 1915:—

Cotton	9,915 Bales.
Wheat	7,813 cwts.
Linseed	5,559 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	631 ,,
Ginjellyseed	8,658 ,,
Poppyseed	79 ,,
Groundnuts	1,058 ,,
Castorseed	4,114 ,,
Rice	5,694 ,,
Myrabollams	1,548 ,,
Cottonseed	24,963 ,,
Mowrassed	9 ,,
Gram	2,215 ,,
Joowar	2,067 ,,
Maize	130 ,,
Barley	752 ,,

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915		625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd Dec. 1915		473,827
		1,098,827
Shipments do.		352,889
		745,938
Afloat		6,391
		739,637
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date		287,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		452,637

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	191 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141
Do. Shanghai	188
60 d-s. Yokohama	155

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian Do.	24-8-0
Bombay Do.	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and maintained a steady tone throughout the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares owing to brisk demand moved up by a few points. In Mill shares for January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 512½.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 432½. Standards to Rs. 1,060, Madhavji to Rs. 1,360 and Currimbhai to Rs. 230.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,915, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,490 and Kohinoors at Rs. 635.

Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 345.

New Great Eastern Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 205.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares improved to Rs. 220.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 935.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,225 in the morning but subsequently they dropped to Rs. 1,195.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 221.

Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 19.

Ahmedabad Electricity shares were placed at Rs. 91.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 570 and Dhond Baramati shares at Rs. 110.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 84.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 (long-dated.)

Seeds and wheat markets are closed to-day.

INDIGENOUS SALT INDUSTRY IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 5.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Buddhist Association held at Mandalay on Saturday suggestions were considered with a view to encourage the indigenous salt industry. It was pointed out at the meeting that the rise in the market price of salt was due to the increased freight and other causes which entailed great inconvenience to consumers, and that if salt boilers were encouraged to proudce more salt, the price would necessarily remain low and give work to Burmese salt boilers, who were forced out of their customary occupation without ostensible means of subsistence, particularly in Upper Burma, where salt areas could not be used for the purpose of cultivation. It was decided to submit memorials to the Local Government making a strong representation on the subject.

Admirers of the writings of Sir Rabindranath Tagore will be interested to learn that Messrs. Macmillan are about to issue a volume containing reproductions in collotype of six portraits of the poet by Mr. W. Rothenstein. The work will be introduced by an appreciative prefatory note from the pen of Mr. Max Beerbohm.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. A 13

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
NDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	850
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	7%	55
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,545
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	59½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,480
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	19½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk- O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
P 50	100	do.	Nil	35
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	61
Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A	25	..	8%	£22
12½ T	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	780
Bhimani CottonMill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	120
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	705
Bombay United ..	250	..	20	420
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	205
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,915
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
Chinna ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	480
Colaba Land &Mill ..	700	..	30	1,345
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	4	110
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	230
Davkl ..	250	do.	20	512½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	212½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	417½
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	421½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,260
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	247½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	125
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	235
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	880
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	10	535
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,310
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,360
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,550
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,100
Nawab of Cambay ..	80	Apl.-Oct.	20	800 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	206½
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,070
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	158½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	400
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,000
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	310
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,060
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	217½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,480
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	Nil.	345
P	500	..	7½	610
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ahdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	395
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	24
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	81
Baroda Tram Co., .	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	935
Bo. Electric Sup. P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	162
and T.Co. Ld. O	£10	July	6%	220
Bombay Ice. Mfg. .	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Land&Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	217½
Navigation Co. P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	247½
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	28½
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	5	65
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	450
The Eastern O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	180
Katni Cement O..	100	..	Nil.	85
D..	40	..	Nil.	95
P..	100	..	Nil.	95
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Old	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
Oil Co. New	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
P. Issue 75	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	5	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	182
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	525
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	84
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	735X.D.
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	18
Sirdar Carbnc GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	109½
Tata Iron Steel O	75	Jan.	6%	264
Co D	30	&	Nil.	160X.D.
P	150	June	6%	168
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,195
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,120
Tata Hydro " Deb. Con P.S, ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem 102
Thacker & Co. ..		May	25%	135
Telephone Co ..			Rs. 4	
Trascher & Co ..		July	Nil.	485X.D.

B—Buyer. Nom—Nominal prices. XD—Exdividend

OD—Cum divide

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500 nom 50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Jawalpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	75
Harvey and Sabapat.	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	126½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	800
Mahmudpura Ctn. .	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., .	400	Nov.	50	815
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	256
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	20	495
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	127
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	645
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	117½
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4½%	111
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June.	4%	96
Hoshiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apr.-Oct.	4%	111
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 90 ..	100	Do.	4%	88
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	47
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 100 .	100	Jan-July.	4%	97½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 75..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	78
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	153
Tapti Valley Railway ..	530	Mar.-Aug.	5%	576
Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	81

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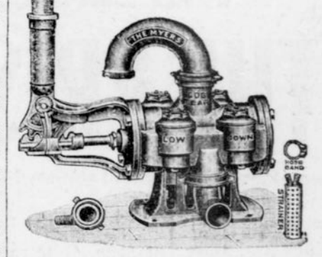

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P

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Bombay Co-operative Housing Association Meeting, Improvement Trust Offices, 6 p.m. (S. T.).
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m. (B. T.).
Justices' Election of a Municipal Corporator in place of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, Corporation Hall, 4 p.m. (B. T.)

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

Inaugural ceremony of duplication of Tansa Water Supply by their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, Malabar Hill Reservoir, 5-10 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Dinner to Members of the Legislative Council, Government House.
Bombay Merchants' Bank Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Meeting, Congress Pandal, Churchgate Station, 5-45 p.m.
Salvation Army Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work, Town Hall, noon.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Bombay First Extra Race Meeting, Mahaluxmi.
Salvation Army Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work, Town Hall, noon

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: Lord Willingdon's XII v. All-India XII.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of Advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

PERMANAND.—Mr. Naranji Permanand (age 72). Died Sunday, the 5th instant, at 11 p.m. of old age, at his bungalow, "Sea View," Warden Road. Deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and relations. Uthamana ceremony, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. at, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at his place of residence.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

December, 6.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding,

No. 1016—Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 5th inst.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1, Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

No. 1017—Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery on Tuesday 7th inst. at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.

Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort on Thursday 9th idem at 7 a.m. for 6in. Dummy Loader.

All officers and Sergeants will parade on Saturday the 11th inst. at Colaba North Battery at 7 a.m. for 7.5in. Gun Drill.

No. 1018.—Leave.—No. 1633 Gunner E. Harwood, No. 2 Company, is granted leave from 1-12-15 to 5-1-16 both days inclusive.

No. 4. COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 1019.—Parades.—The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 12th inst. at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Exercise.
Sunday 12th inst. at 5 p.r. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lt. B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps Headquarters has been removed to Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 7.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during December.—Guards will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and water bottles.

8 days 1st to 8th December "J" Company.
1 N.-C. O. & 6 men per day.
5 days 9th to 13th December, "G" Company,
1 N.-C. O. & 6 men per day.
4 days 14th to 17th December "B" Company
1 N.-C. O. & 6 men per day.
4 days 18th to 21st December, "C" Company
1 N.-C. O. & 6 men per day.
3 days 22nd to 24th December, "A" Company
1 N.-C. O. & 6 men per day.
2 days 25th to 26th December, "E" Company
1 N.-C. O. & 6 men per day.
5 days 27th to 31st December, "F" Company
1 N.-C. O. & 6 men per day.

146. Parades for the period ending 14th Instant.—

MONDAYS.

"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
"C", "D" & "E" Co.'s. Recruits at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy. in Field Exercises. Parade on Cooperage.
"A" Coy. parade at 6 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Company in attack, acting alone.
"C" Coy. at Head-quarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets, Rifles &c.
"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets, Rifles &c.
"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in th evenings. Parades with arms, Musketry and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Head-quarters.
"J" Coy. Coy. Parade all Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Head-quarters.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph quarters Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles &c.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with arms musketry and Coy. Drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

FRIDAYS.

"G" & "E" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Defence dispositions.
"C", "D" & "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-quarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Head-quarters.

SATURDAYS.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.
279. "A" Coy. Bayonet Fighting will, if possible, be arranged for departmentally in the Liquor Shed.
297. Signallers.—Signallers of all Coys. will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer on Wednesdays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.
192. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
"C" Coy. Tuesday 7th and Wednesday 8th inst., "D" Coy. Thursday 9th inst. "E" Coy. Friday 10th and Saturday 11th inst., "F" (Motor Cyclists) Sunday 12th inst., "J" Coy. from Monday 13th to Sunday 19th inst., both days inclusive. Officers commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Khyber which left Bombay on the 7th ultimo arrived in London on Saturday the 4th instant. All well.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Nellore with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-day.

BURGLARY AT KHETWADI.

Kasamkhan Mahomedbhai, residing at Khetwadi, reports the theft of cash and jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 6,530. The theft was committed by somebody effecting an entrance into the house by removing a bar from a window opening into the sweeper's passage.

A STREET ACCIDENT.

Vithal Pandurung, a Hindu boy, aged eight, was attempting to cross Convent Street, Colaba, in front of Dr. Anklesaria's motor car on Sunday, when he was knocked down by the car's lamp and sustained injuries from the glass which broke. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of plague were reported in Bombay on Sunday. There were four cases of small-pox, but none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes, was 66, as compared with 59 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 70 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,747, out of which 15 were found to be infected.

FATAL BURNS.

Jaiji Hormusji, a Parsi woman, aged 35, residing in a house in Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, was going to the lavatory with a lighted lamp in her hand on Sunday night, when her hair which were hanging loose, caught fire. This set the clothes on fire and she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries yesterday.

Marian, a woman, aged 20, residing in a house in Mangalore Street, Fort, was washing rice near the fire-place in her room on Sunday, when her clothes caught fire. She was extensively burnt, and she was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she subsequently died.

LATE LIEUTENANT P. MUNCH.

Lieutenant P. Munch. "43 Regiment d'Infanterie Coloniale," who, until the outbreak of hostilities, was Assistant Accountant here of the Comptoir National D'escompte de Paris Bank, has been unfortunately killed in action. His name has been mentioned in the "Ordre No. 121 de la 10 eme Armee" which reads as follows:—

"Energetic Officer, brave and full of warmth. Has been killed on the 28th September at the head of his Company at the moment when they were taking hold of adverse positions."

The Cama Prize at Cambridge for candidates who distinguished themselves in the examinations for the Indian Civil Service has been awarded to Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, B.A., of St. John's College.

CRICKET CARNIVAL.

ALL-INDIA TEAM SELECTED.

A STRONG COMBINATION.

The Indian Selection Committee met yesterday at the Parsi Gymkhana under the presidency of Dr. M. E. Pavri to select the All-India team for the coming cricket Carnival. The other members of the Committee present were Mr. H. Naik, Mr. H. C. Tyebji and Dr. H. D. Kanga. The following were selected to play against H. E. Lord Willingdon's side in the first match of the Carnival:

1. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Capt.)
2. Major K. M. Mistry, (Patiala.)
3. Dr. H. D. Kanga, (Bombay.)
4. Mr. J. S. Warden, (Bombay.)
5. Mr. P. Vithal, (Bombay.)
6. Mr. Saleh Mahomed, (Kashmere.)
7. Mr. S. M. Joshi, (Poona.)
8. Mr. Khanmahomed Khan, (Aligarh.)
9. Mr. D. B. Deodhar, (Poona.)
10. Mr. Yusuf Beg, (Poona.)
11. Mr. H. F. Mulla, (Bombay.)
12. Mr. Pyarekhan, (Ajmere.)

Umpire:—Mr. R. E. Mody.
Scorer:—Mr. H. C. Tyebji.

It is a strong combination, thoroughly representative of Indian cricket. The team will be captained by the sporting Maharaja of Patiala, who it may be mentioned, also skippered the All-India team which toured England a few years ago. In Mistry, Warden, Vithal and Deodher it possesses a quartette of "class" batsmen, whom even the strong bowling side like his Excellency's will find hard nuts to crack; while in Joshi, Saleh Mahomed, Khanmahomed Khan and Pyarekhan it has an array of bowlers whom the English batsmen will find it difficult to take liberties with. It will be seen that the team is composed of four Parsis four Hindus and four Mahomedans.

AGN KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIANS DEFEAT POONA GYMKHANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA. Dec. 6.

The first ties in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament began this evening when two games were played, one between the depot of 2nd Dorsets and the Sholapur Railway Institute and the other between the Poona Gymkhana and the Lusitanian Sporting Club.

The 2nd Dorsets who possess a strong forward division accounted for the Sholapur men rather easily. They had scored three to nil at half time and added four more goals in the second period thus wining by seven goals to nil against the Sholapur Railway Institute.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Lusitanian Sporting Club of Bombay was exceptionally fast and well contested.

The first period ended with a score of one all, but soon after resumption the Lusitanians scored a second goal which the Poona Gymkhana only equalised after some very clever passing. The Lusitanians continued to press and only the clever defence of the Gymkhana backs and goal keeper saved the situation. The Poona Gymkhana had one of their players put out of action by a nasty knock by a ball about this time, but though with one man short they continued to play splendidly and only the better combination of their opponents helped them to put a third goal to their account. Score:—Lusitanians, three goals to Poona Gymkhana two.

WANTED WOLFRAM FOR MUNITIONS.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S APPEAL FOR INCREASED OUTPUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

At Tavoy on Saturday the Lieut.-Governor addressed the Chamber of Mines in connection with output of Wolfram.

In the course of his addressed he said had made it a point to come to Tavoy and Mergui as soon as possible after assuming charge in order to show the extreme importance which he attached to the extraction of wolfram which was wanted for munitions and which his Honour was determined to get somehow. Burma owed it to the Empire to produce wolfram and on behalf of Burma he had undertaken to bear considerable expenditure necessary from provincial revenues. It was part of the Burmese contribution, already a no mean one to the war. He was sending an increased staff civil, medical, sanitary engineering and police and a comprehensive policy of road development was being pushed through and they were importing labour and hoped to import more. His Honour had sanctioned building of five reshthouses. The was Government doing its part. He expected them to do their part. The Government would help them as far as they could and they were doing it. Messrs. Brander and Goggin Brown had worked hard to improve things but they had not received support. He was informed that prompt action was not being taken by them in respect of demands for labour. He had heard of one mine where the outturn had fallen over four hundred per cent. in recent years although there was wolfram there. If they would not do their part then this being war time, and wolfram being urgently required for war, their concessions would be cancelled in great public and imperial interest. His Honour meant this as one such concession had been cancelled that day. It rested with them. There were large profits in the business, with present prices there was room for all. In conclusion His Honour appealed to their patriotism to leave no effort untried to increase largely the output of wolfrom, and he hoped his appeal would not be in vain.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

ENTRIES FOR FIRST EXTRA ON SATURDAY.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. R. K. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 5 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's b e m Creole, 3 years.
Mr. G. R. Wallingford's ch aus g Lord Reay, aged.
Mr. Goculdass' br ch h R. G., 4 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br ch m Kitty Kent, 4 years.
Capt. Carnes and Mr. Sanford's b e m Kit Grey Leg, 6 years.
Mr. Carnegy's b aus g Bonfire, aged.
Mr. Carnegy's br aus g Monobel aged.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's roan a h Samnite 5 years.
Mr. J. Stewarts' ch a h Arrow, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Reviver, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court, 4 years.
Mr. Bhogilal Shiwlal's g a h Bhatty Chief, 6 years.
Hon. Mr. K. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. K. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mrs. Redpath's ch a h Rummy, 14-0, 6 years.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Sheik Ismail's ch a h Robinson Crusoe, 4 years.
Mr. Sheik Ismail's g a h Mombassa, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's g a h Active, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Victory, 13-3, aged.
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's g a h Challenger, 6 years
Mr. Hasoon Moosa's ch a h Beaver, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai, 6 years.
Mr. Rustomji Jivanji's g a h Royal Duke, 14-0, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 14-0, 4 years.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½.
Mr. Azizs' g a h Hongkong, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Winchester, 14-0.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. K. S. Hamirsinhji's g a h Ajaney, 13-1½.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Paradise, 13-2½.
Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½.
Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valiji Moosaji's ch a h England, 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Monaco, 13-3.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul, 13-2.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ch a h British Consul, 13-2½.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 14-0.
Messrs. S. A. Aziz and Shaik Kassum's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum, 13-3½.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Cornwall, 14-0.

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine 14-0, Rs. 500.
Mr. Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ananz, 13-1½, Rs. 500.
Mr. G. P. Stavride's g a h Lord Satu, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus, 13-2½, Rs. 500
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13-2, Rs. 500.
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Mr. A. Joosab's ch a h Shatra, 13-3, Rs. 500.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Safi, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Messrs. S. A. Aziz and Shaik Kassum's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½, Rs. 500.

MEDICAL COUNCIL AND AYURVEDIC SYSTEM.

PROTEST MEETING AT SATARA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, Dec. 6.

Mr. Ghanekar, pleader president at a public meeting held at Arthur Hall on Sunday evening cabled to the Secretary, Legislative Council the following resolution for being placed before his Excellency and Hon. members of the Legislative Council. Citizens of the Satara assembled in a public meeting respectfully invite attention to the reported illegitimate construction placed upon section 9 of the Medical Registration Act (1912) revealed by the notice issued to Dr. Popat Prabhuram of Bombay by the Bombay Medical Council and urges amendment of the act exempting the Ayurvdic medicine from its operation. The meeting further hails with gratitude the attitude of the Government exemplified in the case of the Poona Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary and hopes the extension of similar privileges to other public institutions in the interest of Ayurvedic medicine.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar in supporting the principal resolution, paid a glowing tribute a to the lats Sir Perozeshah Mehta for fearlessly advocating the popular cause before the passing of the Medical Registration Act of 1912 in the Bombay Council. Copies of the above resolution were cabled to Mr. Belvi, Mr. Paranjape and Mr. Upasani.

At a meeting held at Rawalpindi in support of Punjab Armoured Aeroplane Fleet subscriptions amounting to Rs. 39,000 were promised including Rs. 1,000 from Sardar Sohan Singh and Rs. 5,000 each from Bawa Gurbuksh Singh Bedi and Bawa Ujagar Singh Bedi.

A Meeting of the executive committee of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held at the Imperial Secretariat on Friday, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. in the office of the Chairmn, the Hon. Surgeon General Sir Pardy Lukis.

The death occurred at Secunderabad on Friday, the 3rd instant of Miss Doris Greswell, only daughter of Richard Karslake and Millicent Greswell of Oakwood, London, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hankin. The funeral took place on Saturday morning, the Rev. Beeley conducting the service.

The Diploma in Rural Economy at Oxford has been conferred upon Mr. Mohamad M. Baksh, B.A., non-collegiate student.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."

The art of cinematography in England,—for it is an art in its every branch, as much as a business,—has suffered by comparison with that of other countries by reason of the reluctance, until quite recently, of the actors and actresses of the highest class to take part in cinematograph productions. Within the last two, or three years, however, *nous avons changé tout cela*, and we now have English films in which theatrical artists of the very first rank appear,—men and women with names that have become famous on the English stage. English literature, both of to-day and former times comtains, too, a rich store of romantic and dramatic novels, which are admirably suited for adaptation to the cinematograph screen. No writer has enjoyed greater popularity in the romantic class of novel within our generation than Anthony Hope, and greatest of all his novels is the first which brought him fame, "The Prisoner of Zenda." In any other country such a fine subject would have been filmed long ago, but the splendid film of the London Film Company, which is being shown at the Excelsior this week, is, we believe, of comparative recent production. It shows, however, that the English stage and the English cinema can vie, when it tries, with the finest efforts of France, Denmark and America. The dual part of Rudolph the Fifth of Ruritania and Rudolf Rassendyl, the young Englishman, who is his double, provides admirable scope for the amazing achievements of double exposure which gives the picture theatre such a striking advantage over the stage.

With the exception of the opening scenes, which are a little crudely worked,—and it must be confessed the early chapters of the novel are not so easy of adaptation as the rest of the story,—the whole film has been most admirably produced and arranged. The great coronation scene and indeed all the court scenes are magnificently staged,—a triumph of grouping and splendid costumes and imposing scenery. And throughout, whether the film was acted in England or in some near Eastern country, the type of scene and the right sort of atmosphere has been beautifully achieved. And the selection of the cast is as excellent as everything else in the film. Mr. Henry Ainley, one of England's greatest romantic actors, portrays both the weak and inebriate King and the fine character of the young Englishman, who passes through so wonderful an adventure, as probably no other could have done Another very fine performance is that of Black Michael, while Rupert of Hentzau is dashingly and sufficiently malevolently portrayed by that fascinating actor Mr. Gerard Ames. Miss Jane Gail acts with great power as the Princess Flavia, who falls in love with the pseudo-King and has perforce to remain with the real article. Mr. Charles Rock's Colonel Sapte is another fine performance.

The greatest thrill, of course, is that provided by the prolonged duel between Rassendyl and Rupert. Here we have two of the finest fencers in England and one of them the champion of the world, engaged in a combat which is fought with tense reality from the bridge of the castle of Zenda, through the grounds, along pathways and in and out of shrubberies, until, Rassendyl exhausted by the wound which Rupert treacherously gave him some hours earlier is forced to relax his efforts and Rupert escapes. It is a wonderful film which no one who loves a good romance on the cinema should miss.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

STUDENTS OF ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Hormasji Palanji Pavri, the enterprising and popular Principal of the Espanade High School, has arranged for the scholars of the High School Department to give an entertainment in the Empire Theatre on Friday, December 17th, in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. This will comprise a varied programme, the chief items of which will be selected scenes from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" and a clever adaptation of Moliere's amusing comedy, "A Doctor in spite of Himself," in which, through Mr. Pavri's capable training and supervision, the young students have attained remarkable excellence. Even at rehearsals, the young actors enter into the full spirit of the fun in rendering the comedy, and, being letter-perfect and quite at home with their parts, it may safely be assumed the final performance will be a great success.

Mr. Pavri's enterprise will be at the same time a reminder of the great strides education is making with Young India, more especially in the study of the English language, and apart from the good cause for which the entertainment is promoted, a visit to the Empire Theatre on Friday week will amply repay itself by affording an insight into the high scholastic attainments of some of our Indian Institutions.

PROGRAMME.

1. Scenes from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.
2. Moliere's Comedy: A Doctor in spite of Himself (adapted).
3. Songs and Recitations.
4. A Pantomime.
5. Cricket drill with music; Boxing and Jiu-Jitsu in drill order with music.
6. Tableaux Vivants.

Vyasa Achari, aged fifty, and his wife Saraswathi Bai of Kumbakanam, who were charged, as already reported, before the Calicut Town Magistrate with theft of a valuable jewel from Mr. Narasimha Row, Post Master, have been awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The wife prayed for mercy. The husband was previously awarded six months at Mangalore for theft from the Superintendent of Police.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

An Impossible Compromise.

"New India."—The jury system which led the High Court to pass such strictures on their conduct, is, in the natural order of things, bound to court the enmity of the police, who, with such a record as is therein disclosed, cannot be acquitted of a large share in contributing to the increased percentage of acquittals. Finally, will the Government of Bombay explain how, if the jury system cannot succeed in Belgaum in "certain type of trials, they came to the conclusion that it would succeed in others." Their arrangement seems to be the result of a determined, but impossible effort to console both the police and the people—impossible because while the one demands the infringement of a sound principle, the other demands its perpetration. No compromise can ever be possible when the aims of the two are so completely antagonistic to each other, and it is therefore no wonder that the Government of Bombay have found it impossible to wriggle out of the mire of their own ill-advised creation.

Silly Trash.

"The Bengalee."—The "Englishman" writes as follows with regard to the alleged prevalence of bribery and corruption in the Council elections:—

"Six months hence the elections for the Imperial and Provincial Councils will take place, and we trust something will be done before then to ensure that they are conducted with a reasonable degree of freedom from bribery, corruption and intimidation."

The statement is a calumny. We challenge our contemporary to point to a single case in Bengal since the Councils have been reconstituted upon an elective basis where bribery and corruption was brought home against any candidate for election to the Councils. The purity of our public life, as compared with other countries, is, on the whole, a matter for national congratulation. Our public men have really nothing to gain in the way of power or pelf as the reward of their labours in the Councils. Why should they have recourse to bribery and corruption when they have no return for the work except the approbation of their consciences rising from the conviction that they have been of some service to their countrymen? They know well enough that titles and distinctions can best be earned by remaining outside the Councils where their role is too often to fight the Government. It is silly trash that the "English-man" indulges in when he writes in the above strain.

The Change in the Angle of Vision.

"The Maharatta."—It is amusing to see that official language which in other matters is studiedly definite, technical and accurate to the point of weariness and ludicrousness, is so very indefinite and vague in relation to the place in the Empire which India ought to occupy "in future." We only hear that the position cannot be the same—which means anything or nothing. We are told that the "angle of vision" is changed, but a small change may not necessarily make an *obtuse* angle a *right* angle,—it may perhaps make it still more obtuse! Good Lord Hardinge is less geometrical and more homely in his assurances; he would have India treated as a "true friend" rather than as a "trusty dependent." But there are friends and friends. Friendship is an amiable but elastic conception, after all, especially in political language. It may be *true* and yet may not be *equal*. The colonies are not treated with such elusive assurances. They are definitely and responsibly told that in future they will have a voice in the contracting of treaties or in making wars, while India is simply told, that she will not remain in the same position as now. As if any official ghost was required to tell her that!

Hindu-Mahomedan Entente.

"Habibul Matin."—The realisation of the ideal of self-Government is impossible unless we begin by setting our own house in proper order. As Sir William Wedderburn has pointed out that the main obstacle to the introduction of self-government in India is the conflict between Hindu and Moslem interests. This is a myth, but such is the prevalent notion in England. It is therefore, a matter of vital importance for the Hindus and the Moslems to sink there petty differences and arrive at common understanding in political matters. Sir Ali Imam in his farewell address at Sinla said the same thing. If the Hindus and the Moslems cannot present a united front, then there is no hope for the introduction of self-Government in India.

Careers for Graduates.

"The Tribune."—Only a small fraction of Indian population receives the benefit of University training, whereas in England there is a national system of education in which all have fair chances of reaching the highest knowledge available. We have, therefore, greater need of utilising our few graduates economically without wasting them upon subordinate services which can better be done by efficient products of the secondary schools. All the University reforms, all the efforts spent in research, equipment and training, would be in vain if the efficient graduates do not fill up the higher posts in the Government service as well as in the trades and other national activities, which call for the exercise of talent. That is why so much importance is attached by the whole country to the report of the Public Services Commission. The problem of the employment of Indian graduates is by no means solved now and the non-publication of the Commission's report does not help to solve it either. The economic struggle in India and the competition of intellect and talent have introduced fresh and difficult problems.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 7, 1915.

OTTOMAN LIBERALS AND THE ALLIES

The letter which Prince Sabaheddine, the leader of the Liberal Old Turk party, has addressed to the British War Minister after the latter's declaration in the House of Lords of the superiority of the military honour of Turkey to that of Germany, is a document of some importance, inasmuch as it is firsthand knowledge of what our Turkish sympathisers think. No one will seek to deny the truth of the Prince's contention that the diplomacy of the Allies in the Balkans had, during the last three years, been somewhat wanting both in efficiency and sympathy. We now see that the avalanche of premature sympathy for Greece and Bulgaria,—one did not hear much of Servia in those days,—was thrown away on the most unreliable peoples in Europe, and that had Gladstonian obsessions been allowed to slumber, and that same sympathy been expended in a more traditional direction, the situation to-day would have been infinitely different. Even now, unfortunately, our diplomacy is not quite free of its delusions concerning some of the Near Eastern peoples, as is evidenced by the report in the English press, that within a few days of the time when King Constantine of Greece was looking out for an opportunity to stab the Allies in the back, the Cabinet at Whitehall was offering to extend territorially the Greek power at the expense of Turkey. After all, there is some truth in the dictum of Bismarck that "there are many races in the Near East, but only one lot of gentlemen,—the Turks." They have at least put up a square and a game fight, and if it is deemed necessary to delimit their dominion let it at least be to the benefit of someone whose decency and honour are more than a Balkan Committee myth.

We have no desire to raise again a question which is now out of place before the end of the war. But we wish that the Governments of both Great Britain and India would take note of one very important suggestion advanced by Prince Sabaheddine, whose anti-Enver sentiments have caused him to fly from his native land. His Highness remarks that to the Liberal Turks the fall of Constantinople and the defeat of the Ottoman arms would be preferable to the domination of Germany. From the Ottoman capital have poured out lately a whole flood of rumours and some fairly reliable reports of the growing feeling of distrust among Ottomans, not necessarily of the Liberal party, at the wholesale importation of Teutons. Assassinations of German officers at Damascus, Stamboul and other centres have also been announced. Such reports are, of course, to be received with extreme caution, but to any one knowing the temper of the Turkish race, nothing that these rumours suggest would appear as being exaggerated. Is it not politic to employ towards our friends in Turkey, who are none the less Turks for being our friends, an attitude a little more sympathetic than has been done so far? Owing to their sympathy for the Allies these Turks, numbers of whom have been hanged or exiled, live in daily dread of the brutal dictatorship which they seek to overthrow. A foe within the gates is much more omnipotent always than the foe without, and a more sympathetic attitude to these internal foes of Enver, of a nature that would tend to strengthen their hands, might perhaps render as great a service to our cause as the guns of the Army and the Fleet.

So long as to our friends in Turkey we can hold out no prospect brighter than we hold out to our foes there, it is not likely that they will be able to assist us much. But is it not possible, since such tempting offers have been made of late to some very worthless quarters as a meed for their sympathy, that some similar suggestions might be thrown out to those who may be both more worthy and more useful? We venture to assert that such seed would take root.

THE FEAR OF EDUCATION.

The discussion at the recent meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in our columns yesterday, serves to strengthen the impression that an idea exists among a certain class of officials in this country that the spread of higher education among Indians is a cause for alarm. This is apparent from the purport of the Resolution, as originally proposed by Dr. Watson, that the Senate viewed with alarm the rapid increase in the percentage of passes in the University examinations and recommended that an enquiry be held as to the cause and significance of this fact. The idea which was apparently at the back of the mind of the mover and the supporters of the Resolution is that there is a conspiracy among Indian examiners to increase the number of passes without reference to the merits of the candidates. How baseless is this idea was shown by the Vice-Chancellor who gave figures which clearly indicated that European examiners were as lenient as Indian examiners and that the latter were as severe as the former. Any comparison of this sort between European and Indian examiners is certainly to be deprecated and we have no doubt it was under an unpleasant sense of compulsion that the Vice-Chancellor thought fit to make this comparison. As to the merits of the Resolution, Principal Heramba Chandra Mitra said all that could be said about it when he declared that it was opposed to the traditions of the University and rightly added that, as only recently the Senate had twice made enquiries into the high percentage of failures, it was quite illogical to institute enquiries into the causes of success. This success is inevitable and natural, for universities exist primarily for the purpose of spreading education among an increasing number of peoples and as education spreads, the number of those in need of it must necessarily increase. But the most deplorable feature revealed in the debate was the key it gave as to the attitude of the Government in the matter. That attitude, as we hold, is one of undue interference with the internal management of the University. Some time ago, on the proposal of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, the Senate appointed a Committee which was asked to make a thorough enquiry into the working of the University. The Government of Bengal were not satisfied with this Committee, for it was not appointed in accordance with their own instructions. How far they were prepared to go is apparent from the fact that they issued instructions to their officers, who were Fellows of the University, to refuse to act on the Committee. And this is how the official spokesman at last week's Senate meeting explained their attitude:—

"Mr. Hornell and the Directors of Public Instruction in Behar and Orissa and Assam, refused to stand for election to that Committee and he was informed by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, that he too could not stand for election unless he could prove to the Local Government that the work of the Committee would not interfere with his other duties and that the same applied to all Government officers. The speaker had to withdraw his name and several other Government officers withdrew their names before the election."

There is only one comment to make on this. If the officials on the Senate have not time to attend to the duties it imposes on them, they had better be withdrawn. On the other hand, if the Government of Bengal are aiming at a completely officialised University, let them say so honestly and the public will know how they stand.

MR. FORD AND HIS ARK.

Not long before his death Count Tolstoy committed to paper his vision of Armageddon, which he predicted would occur at about the very time that the present great war broke out. He said that the war would be preceded by a struggle in the Balkans, out of which indirectly the greater struggle would be produced. He added the prediction that Armageddon would rage for a time and peace would ultimately be brought about in a very unexpected way by a hitherto unknown person of no significance appearing from an unexpected quarter. We do not suggest that this is Mr. Ford, the motor car manufacturer, who has sailed for Europe in an ark with a party of fanatics, after swearing his determination to "get the boys out of the trenches" by Christmas. But it is possible that Mr. Ford has read Tolstoy's prophecy and has been seized with an ambition to become the peace-maker. He fulfils the preliminary condition of being an unimportant person, though, since he comes from America, it can hardly be said that he appears from an unexpected quarter. Anyway he is not likely to fulfil more than this one condition of the prophecy, and he and his band of persons suffering from the insanity of egotism cannot expect to be anything more than a source of mild amusement in the neutral countries to which they are going. Why any one should feel constrained to "Gott strafe" this unfortunate collection of misguided people is hard to understand. They are a subject for pity.

(*Continued from column 5*).

only be achieved by securing a stable equilibrium in the East. And the maintenance of an Ottoman Empire, *reformed and reorganized*, is the only possible condition of such equilibrium.

The partition of Turkey, on the other hand, by letting loose ambitions which it would be impossible to satisfy, would create a most precarious situation. International rivalry and the increasing anarchy that would result from it would end by bringing about a fresh catastrophe, like that which followed the first Balkan War, to which the present war is a natural sequel.

At the outbreak of the present war, England, the great and historic friend of Turkey, declared that she was not making war on the Turks, but on their Government,—words that earned the gratitude of all thinking Turks.

Unfortunately, Ottoman patriots, who now risk the worst tortures in order to save their country from the "Unionist" and Germanic claws, see with indescribable sorrow that Ottoman territory forms the basis of every attempt at a bargain between the Allies and between them and neutrals.

I declare, my Lord, that, as a convinced supporter of the cause of the Allies, I have been more than once questioned on this subject by my countrymen, and, unhappily, without being able to give them any satisfactory reply. This naturally paralyses the efforts of those in Turkey who are devoted to the cause of Justice; and it is the "Party of Union and Progress" and Germany that benefit by this state of things, to our disadvantage, and, perhaps, to that of our friends of the past and of the future.

If it had been possible to plan and steadily carry out a course of action between the British Government and the true representatives of Liberal Turkey, we should certainly have had by now a radical change of authority at Constantinople, a change which would have had as one immediate result a definite orientation of all the Balkan forces in favour of the Allied Powers. Let us hope, in the higher interests of humanity, which demand the final triumph of the Allies, as well as in the interests of honest and Liberal Turkey, that such an understanding may yet be established.

Thanking you again most heartily, my Lord, for your words regarding my countrymen,—I am, etc.,

SABAH-DDINE.

Athens, September 28, 1915.

THE DESTROYERS OF TURKEY.

A LETTER FROM PRINCE SABAHEDDINE TO LORD KITCHENER.

In "The Near East" of Nov. 5th appears a letter addressed by Prince Sabaheddine to Lord Kitchener. It will be remembered that the Prince not long ago addressed to the Sultan of Turkey a telegram protesting against the course that the present rulers of the Ottoman Empire were—and still are—pursuing. To this he alludes in his present letter, of which the following is a translation:—

My Lord,—In a speech which you recently delivered in the House of Lords there occurs, as reported by the telegraphic agencies, this characteristic sentence: "It is only just to admit that the methods of the Turks are infinitely superior to those which have dishonoured their masters, the Germans."

Deeply touched by these generous and fair words, my friends of the Ottoman Liberal Opposition party and I tender you our sincere thanks. We also hope that the goodwill which is beginning to show itself amongst the noble minds of England regarding the Turkish people, so tyrannically treated but so loyal at heart, will increase as time goes on. For while, ostensibly, it is reluctantly fighting against you, it is at the same time carrying on an internal struggle in favour of that cause for the triumph of which you and your Allies are so heroically shedding your blood.

It was particularly to the development of this spirit, which showed itself at the beginning of the war in the opinion of educated Turkey, that I desired to draw the attention of the Sultan and his Government by means of my latest telegram. Therein I said: "The Turkish and Ottoman national conscience has ranged itself definitely on the side of the Allies, to such an extent that we should prefer, if the worst came to the worst, to see ourselves beaten by the side of those whose cause is so just rather than triumph on the side of Germany, whose cause is so manifestly injust. Honour compels us to oppose all brute force that scorns legitimate rights. Thus, neither arrests, nor persecutions, nor executions will suppress the Ottoman patriots who are striving, in the general interests of Europe also, to safeguard their independence and their national dignity."

We, the Ottoman Reformers, who have for many years worked systematically to prove to our fellow-countrymen the social and moral superiority of the Anglo-Saxon world, and the necessity of allying ourselves to it,—we have joyfully discerned this spirit of justice in your noble words, which do such credit to your country. We have also observed further evidence of this generous spirit towards us in the writings of some of your talented and large-minded publicists, who have upheld the proposal—which is so eminently a just one—to leave Constantinople in the possession of a repentant Turkey. This proposal is also only in accordance with that principle of nationalities which the Allies themselves defend.

Allow me, my Lord, to repeat here what I have said elsewhere: that, modest as our efforts have been, had they been better appreciated and seconded by the diplomacy of the Entente at Constantinople, and that had the representatives of the Entente, three years ago (on the occasion of the attempt against the Sublime Porte by the Unionists), refused to recognize a Government founded on a crime, the present usurpers of power would never have been able to hold their position. This would have resulted in the access to power of a sincerely Liberal and reforming Government in Turkey, and, consequently, in a close understanding between the Sublime Porte and England and her friends, as well as with the Balkan States, whose true interests demand the preservation of the Ottoman Empire.

In those circumstances, Austria, to the great gain of her subjects, certainly would not have dreamed of sending an ultimatum to Serbia, who would then have been supported by all the armies of her neighbours; and Germany, held between the united forces of the East and West, would have been reduced to utter impotence even before she had been able to draw the sword. And if, in spite of everything, war had broken out, we should at least have had the satisfaction of shedding our blood beside you in the defence of a just and noble cause. Unhappily, at the time when the leaders of the "Union and Progress" party were so strongly supported by official Germany and,—which seems incredible!—even upheld by the representatives of the Entente, we Liberal Reformers were almost ignored by the diplomacy of the Allies, although we desired to assure the friendship with them which formed part of our national programme, at the risk of liberty and even of life.

But if the present war could not be avoided, its repetition, under other conditions and at a date more or less distant, ought to be prevented. That object can

(*Continued in column 4.*)

Notes of the Day.

An Appreciation of Sir Pherozeshah.

Appreciative articles on the life-work of the late Sir Pherozeshah have appeared in abundance, but few of these can equal the brief, though beautiful, appreciation from the pen of the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Shastri which appears in the November issue of the "Indian Review." It was a sound instinct that led Sir Pherozeshah, writes Mr. Sastri, to reject official preferment when it came to him. The gifts of Sir Pherozeshah, he adds, were of such a character that they could in a sense make their own environment:—

"Thrown on the trackless sea of public life without chart or compass, he was able in storm and in sunshine to steer clear of rocks and shoals, and though he never reached the Happy Isles which are beyond human ken, he must be reckoned amongst the great pioneers who made the voyage comparatively safe for the adventurous people to whom the quest has irresistible attractions."

A Characteristic Anecdote.

After stating how even his ablest personal foes, whatever they spoke and wrote of him ordinarily, always addressed him, when face to face with him, in accents of deference, Mr. Sastriar illustrates Sir Pherozeshah's unrivalled power over his countrymen by some reminiscences:—

Few could resist the persuasiveness and versatility of his conversation or the charm and finished courtesy of his manners. Once at a meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Congress in Bombay, answering a charge that used to be brought against him during successive years of autocratically preventing the framing of a constitution for the great National Assembly, he asked a Punjab veteran: "Why did you not call me to account there and then?" The old man answered amidst laughter that he had been cowed down by Sir Pherozeshah's personality. "My personality!" answered he, looking smilingly round, "how can I help it, gentlemen?" The wrath of his assailants was turned away and nothing more was said on the subject at that sitting.

That is a very characteristic anecdote.

Sacred to "My Corporation."

But the following may well serve as an inspiration to all aspirants to distinction in the sphere of local self-government:—

It is one of my most vivid and inspiring memories, the evident pride with which, in one of his confiding moods, he told a small party at his own tea-table that Thursdays were consecrated to "my Corporation." No fee, he said, could tempt him from Municipal business.

The Real Cure for Cancer.

An important and very gratifying report dealing with the treatment of cancer was submitted the other day at a meeting of the Battersea General Hospital by Dr. Robert Bell, the physician in charge of the Cancer Research Department of that institution. Dr. Bell lays great stress on the healing power of Nature. In the course of his report he said:

"When it is borne in mind that cancer in man differs so very materially in many of its aspects from that in animals, it must appeal to every unbiassed individual that the only method of obtaining reliable information on the subject is by closely observing the circumstances which lead up to its development and which promote its growth, and which we find invariably accompany its incidence.

"We have had the privilege of being able to demonstrate and place beyond doubt that the healing power of nature, if sufficiently assisted by regulating the diet and regimen of patients, together with the administration of therapeutic agents, has proved in many instances quite competent not only to overcome the disease, but to bring about complete recovery. Unfortunately the war has been responsible for the closing of the wards in the Cancer Department. Notwithstanding this, considerable success has crowned our efforts, and where absolute cures have not been recorded, it has invariably been our privilege to afford considerable relief."

Dr. Bell submitted the names and addresses of seven patients, all of whom had previously been told that their disease was cancer ("which," says the doctor, "I confirmed"), and that their only hope lay in operation, which every surgeon knows is not curative in malignant disease. "By assisting nature's efforts, however, it has afforded me the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to give to each and all of them a clean bill of health."

Any Mother.

'Can he be gone. . . my little son . .
He waits for me who thought to wait
Long years for him? . . . Shot down they say.
Ah, babe of mine—Ah, man grown great!

I know not what those dear eyes met—
What glimpse of hell—what visions higher . . .
For bloody battles are but names
To women dreaming by the fire.

How brief are mother's sweetest hours—
Once could I shelter him from harm.
Within my arms—so strong to him,
What falls could hurt? What shapes alarm?

So short a way I held his hand
To guide those steps—to still that fear. . .
Until my care less needful seemed
And he had grown so big—so dear.

Ah! Mother Nature gentle be
As I, once, by his little bed
Knelt lovingly. So care thou too
Since to your heart you take my dead.

And resting there he will not know
Such tears as mine nor find such pain—
Maybe God sees that thus 'tis best
His time for sleeping comes again.

MARJORIE WILSON in "The Westminster Gazette."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED FRONT IN MACEDONIA.

BULGARS' FUTILE ATTACKS.

U. S. AND GERMAN CONSPIRATORS.

INCREASED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST.

The Bulgarians have suffered heavy losses in vain attempts, to dislodge the Allies from the Strumnitza region. Several enemy guns were destroyed.

The entire Allied line from Cerna to Krivolak is being continually reinforced, and positions east of the Vardar being strengthened for the protection of the railway.

There have been serious anti-war riots in Sofia, in front of the Palace. Numbers have been killed and wounded.

Nineteen British aeroplanes participated in a stirrin raid on Dec. 2, on the Dos station, an important enemy railway junction. The bombs caused a lond explosion in the munition store, the railway line was hit and several fires broke out in the town.

On the Western front increased artillery activity on both sides is reported. Owing to movements of enemy troops in Belgium, French guns effectively shelled communication trenches near Hetsas.

There has been a big explosion in an ammunition factory at Halle, Germany, several hundreds being killed. The blowing up of another factory was just prevented in time, when it was found to be undermined. A number of arrests have been made.

The United States Government has finally decided to rout out the nest of German conspirators, regardless of the official position of those concerned. It is stated in Washington that much of the evidence on which the judicial authorities are acting was first gathered by British agents.

The Pope is again deploring the horrors of war and demanding a speedy peace which shall be just and endurable, not favouring one side only.

SWEDISH STEAMER BLOWN UP BY MINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.

The Swedish steamer Norcvik, Grimsby for Stockholm, laden with coal, has been blown up by a mine. Five were drowned.

STIRRING BRITISH AEROPLANE RAID.

BULGARIAN FAILURES ROUND STRUMNITZA.

BULGARIAN FAILURE AT STRUMNITZA.

HEAVY LOSSES SUSTAINED.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO DISLODGE ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 5.

The Bulgarians have suffered heavy losses in vain endeavours to dislodge the Allies from the Strumnitza region. Several enemy guns were destroyed.

ALLIED LINE IN SERBIA.

CONTINUALLY REINFORCED.

ATHENS, Dec. 5.

The entire Alliel line from Cerna to Krivolak is being continually reinforced, and positions east of Vardar being strengthened with a view to extending the zone for the protection of the railway.

BULGARIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

ATTEMPTS TO CROSS CERNA FRUSTRATED.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

Local actions in which the eastern army was engaged on December 3rd were sharp, particularly in the direction of Kosturino, where a Bulgarian attack was repulsed.

Two Bulgarian attempts to cross the Cerna River were stopped by artillery and infantry fire.

ALLIES' DETERMINED SPIRIT IN BALKANS.

THE GREEKS CONVINCED:

ATHENS, Dec. 5.

The conviction now prevails that the Allies will prosecute the Balkan campaign energetically in order to check the German advance on Constantinople.

Reinforcements are continually arriving for the British and French lines which are now extremely strong.

NISH-SOFIA RAILWAY.

COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.

A Bulgarian communiqué states that the railway communication between Nish and Sofia has been re-established.

It is noteworthy that the communication between Nish and Belgrade is still cut.

ANTI-WAR RIOTS IN SOFIA.

NUMBERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

There have been serious anti-war riots in Sofia, in front of the Palace. Numbers have been killed and wounded.

DEBATE IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT POLICY.

ROME, Dec. 5.

The feature of the debate in the Chamber to-day was the enthusiastic support which the Independent Socialists gave to the Government's policy to fight to a successful conclusion, for the triumph of the highest principles of international justice and legitimate national aspirations. Their leader was warmly cheered. The minority consisted of official Socialists.

SPIRIT OF THE ITALIAN SOLDIER

LORD KITCHENER'S CORDIAL GREETINGS.

ROME, Dec. 5.

On his return to England, Lord Kitchener telegraphed to General Cadorna sending the Italian army his cordial greetings and expressing admiration at the skill of the leaders, its general efficiency and tenacious bravery with which it was fulfilling its task, the nature of which he had seen with his own eyes. Lord Kitchener added, "I am full of confidence that the spirit shown by the Italian soldier will lead to victory."

General Cadorna replied cordially reciprocating greetings from the illustrious General who created the formidable armies with which the Allies are fighting for the triumph of civilisation.

WESTERN FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES.

MOVEMENTS OF ENEMY TROOPS IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.,

PARIS, Dec. 6.

The communiqué says there was increased artillery activity on both sides. Movements of enemy troops were reported in Belgium, hence the French guns effectively shelled communication trenches near Hetsas.

A violent enemy bombardment of the French trenches south-west of Loos was vigorously answered. Fighting by mines continued in favour of the French at several points.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

The communiqué says there is nothing to report.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GERMANY.

MUNITIONS FACTORY BLOWN UP.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.

According to private information there has been a big explosion in an ammunition factory at Halle, Germany, several hundreds being killed.

The blowing up of another munition factory at Bouden, Silesia, was only prevented at the eleventh hour, when it was discovered to have been undermined.

A number of arrests have beeen made in both cases as the explosion and the attempt are believed to be due to discontented workmen.

WARNING TO UNDERWRITERS

STRICTEST SECRECY TO BE OBSERVED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The British Admiralty warns insurance companies that they are liable to prosecution if they communicate particulars of risks on Government work to foreign companies with whom they are in the habit of effecting reinsurances.

The Admiralty says that more than one insurance company has already been removed from the list of those eligible to participate in Government insurance, owing to the want of due precautions regarding secrecy.

GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

DEPARTURE FROM COLONIAL OFFICE NOT FIXED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

It is officially announced that the departure of Sir John Anderson for Ceylon is not yet fixed. He will probably remain at the Colonial Office till the end of February.

DEPARTING GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 5.

Sir Robert Chalmers has issued the following farewell message:—"H. E. the Governor desires on his departure to congratulate the Brigadier-General on the admirable military arrangements of this morning and to ask the Brigadier-General to communicate to officers and men of all units his Excellency's high appreciation of the smart and soldierly appearance of all who have turned out so heartily and in such number to bid Lady Chalmers and himself personal farewell. Ceylon may well be proud of her Volunteers and Town Guards, men of all sections and all communities."

STIRRING BRITISH AIR RAID.

DON BOMBED BY 19 MACHINES

LOUD EXPLOSION IN MUNITIONS STORE,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A stirring British aeroplane raid on December 2nd is described by Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters who says that nineteen machines dropped bombs on the Don station which is an important enemy railway junction.

Don was similarly attacked before the battles of Neuve Chapelle and Loos with a view to cutting the line and disorganising the enemy's communications.

The bombs dropped last Thursday caused a loud explosion in the munition store, the railway line was hit and several fires broke out in the town.

Four enemy machines were engaged but were easily beaten off and the British returned without any casualties.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER BONDS.

CARNEGIE TRUSTEES TO SUBSCRIBE FIVE MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Carnegie Trustees have decided to sell their holidings in the United States Steel Corporation and invest the proceeds in the British Exchequer Bonds to the amount of about five millions sterling.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS AND M. P.'S.

REDUCTION CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that there is reason to believe that the Government is contemplating a reduction of the salaries of its members, members of the House of Commons and of the recipients of political pensions by one-third.

Speaking at Bristol Mr. Birrel said he thought that members of the Cabinet and the House of Commons ought to set an example in economy and they would probably soon have to do so.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. M. Mackenzie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. W. V. Mitchell, Bedfords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain S. J. Watson, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain F. E. Harding, Artillery.
Lieut. K. G. Ford, Cheshires.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. G. Clerk, Hertfords.
Lieut. A. L. Fergusson, Gordons.
Lieut. J. B. Smith, Black Watch.
Lieut. A. F. Smyly, South Staffords.
Lieut. H G. Smith, Cyclist Corps.
Lieut. R. M. Ford, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. H. Gerry, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. S. M. Blake, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Harris, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Marks, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. D. R. Gray, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Lowe, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Robinson, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. Roe, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. N. F. Sprott, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Newton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. T. Oerton, Devons.
Second-Lieut. R. T. Roussell, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieut. G. F. Sherwood, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. E. N. Hobson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Rayner, East Kents.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieut. P. E. Hitchins, East Kents.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. H. O. Hamilton, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Armstrong, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOW MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain D. J. Cochrane, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. W. McLernon, Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. S. Hunter, Irish Rifles

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Captain R. P. Shaw, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. F. J. Cook, Border Regiment.

DIED OF GAS POISONING.

Lieut. V. Macnamara, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. W. Ormesher, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. K. J. Ferrall, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Steel, Artillery.

MARK TWAIN OUT-TWAINED.

FORD'S INNOCENTS ABROAD.

A MOTLEY PEACE-CIRCUS CROWD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

The American motor car manufacturer, Henry Ford, who at the time of the British Loan in the United States threatened to withdraw his deposits from any bank subscribing to it, recently issued two hundred invitations to prominent Americans to accompany him on a tour in Europe at his expense, with a view to organising a peace conference, declaring his determination to have the boys out of the trenches by Christmas. He chartered the Danish steamer Oscar 2.

'FORD'S ANTICS" SEVERELY CRITICISED.

The scheme was received with such derision and denunciation by the American papers that it was at first thought it must be killed forthwith. No prominent American accepted, and Judge Parker, the ex-Democratic candidate for the Presidency replied that Government ought to stop the expedition lest Ford's antics were taken seriously and brought Americans into contempt and even hatred. There were many other similar replies. Government, however, confined itself to refusing passports except to neutral countries.

THE "ARK'S" COMPLEMENT.

Ford's ark, as Oscar 2 is called, sailed yesterday, with what are described as its party of joy-riders, numbering 140. They include 54 reporters, male and female, twenty clerks and three cinematograph operators. The rest are fourth-rate faddists and propagandists of all kinds, including heads of the Anti-Smokers' Protective League, single taxers, socialist agitators and reformers, with their wives, and several women delegates to the peace congress.

"GOTT STRAFE THEM."

Mr. Bryan, however, saw them off at the quay. The crowd sang "Onward Christian Soldiers," though the effect was rather spoiled by somone shouting "Gott Strafe them."

HORRORS OF WAR.

POPE DEMANDS A SPEEDY PEACE.

ROME, Dec. 6.

In a Consistory on December 6, the Pope will deliver an allocution again deploring the horrors of war and demanding a speedy peace which shall be just and durable, not favouring one side only.

RECRUDESCENCE OF PEACE TALK.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" correspondent cables:—

London, December 4.—The American press discusses the recrudescence of peace talk.

The "New York Tribune" considers it futile as there can be no peace for men fighting for their lives until life is assured. The peril of a complete German success is already dissipated and all doubt about the outcome of the war as a military problem has passed. Peace may be possible in a year hence. But any peace on the basis proposable to-day would leave the German dream of world empire within the Kaiser's grasp.

The "New York Herald" says Germany long ago asked Russia to make separate peace. Austria similarly approached Italy. If the Teutons are tired and wish to give in, it is a wonder that the subject is not approached in a manly way.

LONDON LETTER.

MR. CHURCHILL'S APOLOGIA.

RESIGNATION DEPLORED

CABINET REVELATIONS CRITICISED.

NATIONAL BUSINESS OF RECRUITING.

Our London correspondent's letter, which was delayed in the Post Office, deals mainly with Mr. Churchill's apologia in the House of Commons. The speech was a much more dignified and successful effort than was generally expected from his letter to Mr. Asquith, and created something akin to a sensation in political circles, owing to the revelations of Cabinet perplexities and disagreements.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The principal question now being asked by readers abroad about the situation in England concerns, I imagine, the position of the Government now that Mr. Churchill has gone. When cabinets begin to break up, it is said they are apt to shed first their elements of strength. Mr. Churchill was certainly an element of strength, though we may demur to the same description being applied to Sir Edward Carson. The present Cabinet is, however, less than most at the mercy of its stronger personalities, and upon the evidence of the moment it would be difficult to say that Mr. Churchill's departure has made any material difference to the Government's standing in the country. His speech to be sure was a much more dignified and successful effort than his letter to the Prime Minister had led the country to expect. The admission of the letter was plain. Mr. Churchill had been left out of the Council of War and therefore he could not remain in the Cabinet. A subordinate position without executive authority was not for the man who had been at the head of the Admiralty. Happily his statement in the House was not an amplification of a letter which was unfortunately characteristic. He could not go silently; he preferred to make a full apologia, defending himself in detail against the same charges which have been accumulating ever since the despatch of the expedition to Antwerp.

THE CHURCHILL POSITION.

The speech was very able and candid: one may say perhaps as powerful a speech as any Minister has made in similar circumstances for a good many years. In the matter of the Antwerp adventure long since submerged under events of vastly greater moment, Mr. Churchill showed that the Naval Brigade had been used as the single force available as a means of giving the War Office plans a chance. Any one reading his account would be tempted to infer that on the eve of the fall of Antwerp, Lord Kitchener and his colleagues were glad to snatch at any expedient that might be proposed, and that the Churchill scheme was literally the only one that offered. The Dardanelles presented a very different problem and here Mr. Churchill's defence revealed a number of facts hitherto kept secret. His own position, he tells us, did not change. He urged the Government to take Constantinople, "Take it by ships if you can, take it by soldiers if you must. Take it by whatever plan, military or naval, commends itself to your experts; but take it and take it soon." He convinced the House apparently that throughout his own line had been correct. He had not overridden the experts; he had not acted without the agreement of his colleagues. The plan was anything but hasty: it was "profoundly, maturely, elaborately considered." The naval attack alone did not involve, as the later operations did, the safety of an Army and the question of British prestige in the East. In the event of failure it might have been treated as a demonstration. But if it were determined to follow up the first assault by a combined naval and military advance, the delay between March 18 and April 25 was fatal. Lord Fisher, Mr. Churchill argued, was at fault in not resisting the first steps, if his view was, that they were mistaken. That was the moment for objection and if necessary, resignation. Lord Fisher, as your readers know, has not defended himself and his abstinence is wise. But there is another matter upon which, I imagine, public opinion will have something to say at a later

(Continued on page 8.)

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

LORD WILLINGDON ON CO-OPERATION.

At the Edwardes Theatre, yesterday afternoon, the successful students of the different schools conducted by the Society for the promotion of the Education of the Masses were given prizes. There was a large gathering of sympathisers of the movement and Lord Willingdon presided. The prizes were given away by Lady Willingdon.

Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji wrote the following letter to the Hon. Secretaries:—

Dear Sirs,—Kindly communicate to the President and the Managing Committee my best thanks for inviting me to be present at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Society's schools, when His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon to give away the prizes.

I am very sorry I shall not be able to be present. It is a source of great gratification and an honour to me that two of the institutions of the Society are named after me by the desire of my good and kind friend Mr. Sukhadwala one of the most active and good supporters of the Society.

I regard this Society as one of the best efforts to improve the condition of India in every way.

I cannot but be extremely pleased and gratified that His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon give to the Society and their Schools their generous favour of patronage and support and I offer to them my most hearty thanks.

With best wishes for the good work of the Society.—I remain, Yours truly,

Dadabhai Navrojji.

Dec. 6.

Mr. Dalvi announced that he had also received letters from Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. and Mrs. Petit, Mr. N. G. Wellinker, the Director of Public Instruction etc., regretting their inability to be present.

DR. MOSES.

Dr. Moses, the President of the Society in the course of an opening speech said:

When asking, as we constantly have to do, for money support from Government we have been constantly met with the objection that this is the business of the Municipality. We do not think this is a right or fair way of looking at the demand for elementary education of the poor people and this is clearly shown by the large number of children, both boys and girls, between five and six hundred, who take advantage of the two schools we are able to maintain. So popular are these schools that we are obliged to refuse admission to many for want of accommodation. There could thus be no question both as to the desirability and need of Government and of the Municipality utilising the services of such a body as this Society in carrying on the important work of spreading education amongst the masses. It was, therefore, both a surprise and disappointment to us to be met with an unexpected negative, when lately at the time of the sitting of the Committee for the education of factory children we offered our services to Government. I am aware that lately we have had an increase of Municipal primary schools for factory children in Bombay, but I think I am not mistaken when I say that these schools have failed to show any large measure of success.

In work such as this Society is doing, work which is certainly of value to the public, we necessarily have to look to Government for countenance and support. In this respect I crave leave now briefly to refer to our present pressing need to secure a school-building to house our large school at Chinchpokli. Through the benevolence of the late Mr. Damodardas Sukhadwala we possess a school house of our own at Tardeo, where our Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boys Seminary is located. But our largest school is at Chinchpokli in premises rented by us. These premises are amidst very noisy and insanitary surroundings and the accommodation is entirely inadequate for the increasing number who resort to this school. The Educational Inspectors are always complaining of them. We are, therefore, urgently obliged to remove this large and popular school to more really suitable quarters. The Society, could arrange to find means to erect a suitable building, provided it could obtain land for the purpose. The City Improvement Trust and the Municipality have available plots, but their terms are absolutely prohibitive. We shall, therefore, be obliged, having no other course opened to us, to approach the Government. There are some odd open plots of vacant Government land about Parel and on the Dadar Road, some one of which would suit us well and considering the solicitude your Excellencies have so constantly evinced for the housing and schooling of the poor of Bombay, in healthy surroundings both as regards sanitation and commodiousness, I do not think I am too sanguine if we hope our petition will meet with a liberal and favourable response.

The boys then went through a programme of recitations and drill and the report was read. Lady Willingdon then distributed the prizes.

THE WORK OF 28 YEARS.

The Hon. Secretaries in their report among other things said:—

The conviction, that Mass Education was the root of national progress and prosperity having gained ground in the minds of certain gentlemen like Prof. N. G. Welinkar, Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar and Mr. K. B. Wagle, in March 1839, efforts were made by them to find a suitable locality populated by the poorer classes of the city, and to establish a school for providing free primary education to the children of those classes. Tardeo was found most suitable for them, on account of the preponderance of several mills in that locality. A meeting of sympathizers of the cause was called on 1st April 1889 at which Mr. R. V. Madgaokar declared the institution, then called "The Poor Boys' Seminary", open, in which provision was made for instruction up to the 4th Standard Marathi. The Seminary started with the average of 64 boys on the roll and the average daily attendance was 41.

Encouraged by the support of the public, the Managing Committee thought it necessary to have a building of their own for the School. In 1896 accordingly they purchased a site at Chikalwadi, Tardeo where the Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boys' Seminary is located. A handsome donation of the well known philanthropist the late Mr. Damodar Govardhandas Sukhadwala enabled them to provide the building. The opening ceremony of the building was performed by the eminent educationist Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, K.C.I.E., on 1st December 1899. The following year a Free Reading room was opened in the building with the support of the same gentleman, viz., Mr. Sukhadwala. The only condition of the donor Mr. Sukhadwala, was to name the School and the Reading Room after the Grand Old Man of India Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, and accordingly both the Institutions were so designated. We are glad to state here that when the Hon. Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction presided, on the occasion of the distribution of Prizes in the year 1904 he kindly recommended the School for a Building Grant of Rs. 3,331. We are thankful to Government for this valuable support.

At this time it was felt that a single school like the Poor Boys' Seminary could not afford adequate scope for furthering the objects of its promoters. Consequently supporters of the Institution formed themselves into a regular Society, as it now stands "The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses," and the rules were so framed as to include and apply to any extension of operations, which it could legitimately take in hand.

In 1903 the Society thought it desirable to introduce industrial instruction in order to increase the usefulness of the School for the labouring poor. Accordingly Carpentry and Drawing classes were attached to the D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent for building a special workshop shed and for purchasing carpentry and drawing tools. This feature of our work having become more popular, a further sum of Rs. 1,500 was spent for the extension of the shed in 1909.

In 1905 the Society thought it proper to extend its work by tackling another centre of the mill population, viz., Chinchpogli. The old Dnyanotejak Mandli possessed a day and a night school in that locality. The Mandli offered to transfer both the schools to the Society. Accordingly they were taken over and developed into three different schools, (1) Marathi Day School, (2) Anglo-Vernacular Day School, and (3) Marathi and Anglo-Vernacular Night School. We are glad to state that these institutions grew in our hands so well that we have now on our rolls about 500 pupils (including 50 girls), and the Society regret that owing to want of further accommodation a large number of children have been refused admission. It may mentioned in this connection that there are two Municipal and other private schools in the vicinity.

In the year 1906 our Society had to extend its operation in another centre of the mill population, viz., Colaba. A committee consisting of the late Mr. K. R. Cama and others offered to transfer their night school to our Society and with the help of a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000 by the late Mr. Sukhadwala our Society was enabled to take it over. The present number of pupils on the roll is about 60. The Society regret that they are prevented from developing this school for want of adequate funds.

Having failed to enlist the sympathy of the Schools' Committee, our Society was in great difficulty for providing sufficient funds for its increased work. The number of schools had increased and the income did not keep pace with the expenditure. It therefore became necessary for the Society to look about for help in several directions and the Society has the satisfaction to record that the Trustees of the Wadia Charities came to their rescue at this juncture, but for whose timely help the Society would have been in serious difficulty. Our thanks are due to Mr. C. N. Cursetji for enlisting the sympathy of the Trustees of the Wadia Charities. The Charities have magnanimously endowed the Society with a monthly donation of Rs. 200 at first tenable for 3 years and then extended for a further period of 3 years, ending 1916. We trust that the increasing scope of our work and its distinctive usefulness will persuade the Trustees to continue their help thereafter.

In 1912 the Government of Bombay appointed a Commission to consider and report on the question of education of Factory children. With its usual desire to help in the cause of mass education our Committee forwarded a representative to that Committee pointout out the distinct superiority in point of efficiency and cheapness of our and other private agencies over the Municipality, and humbly suggested that the Committee should recommend that the services of the Society may be availed of on account of its long experience in the field by placing sufficient funds at its disposal for such part of the work as may be entrusted to its management. Our representation was considered by the Committee but the Committee did not see its way to make the recommendation as was suggested.

The urgent need of the Society is a building of its own to accommodate pupils of the Chinchpogli Day and Night Schools. The present premises are quite insufficient for the increasing demand in that locality and a number of children have to be refused admission. There is scarcely any suitable building in that quarter and the rents are prohibitive. So the Managing Committee of our Society are preparing a scheme for providing its own building.

The Society has at present under its Management three Day Schools, two Night Schools, two Drawing Classes, one Manual Training Class and one Reading Room and Library. At the commencement we had 60 pupils on the roll, and now we have 600 (including 60 girls) and maintain a staff of 22 teachers. The expense at the start was Rs. 252, while now it amounts to about Rs. 6,000 per year. We owe the steady and continuous development of our Institution to the patient work of Prof. N. G. Welinkar and other gentlemen who have helped in the management by serving on the Managing Committee. The Society is strongly desirous of extending its scope of usefulness by opening school's and reading rooms in different parts of Bombay, but its development depends upon the measure of support it secures from the public.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Lord Willingdon in rising to speak thanked the Society both on his behalf and that of Lady Willingdon, for inviting them that evening. He also thanked the young boys who had gone through the many recitations and drill and thus enabled them to spend a pleasant evening. Continuing he said that it was always a great pleasure to him and to Lady Willingdon to come amongst what he called the workers of Bombay, and they were always willing and ready to encourage and brighten their lives in any way they could. He was very much satisfied with what he had heard that evening regarding the progress of the school. He gathered that the school was started some 27 years ago by generous people of Bombay and outside, people who cared for their fellowmen, who have cared for the children of their fellowmen and who tried their best to give them some education. That body he thanked for actively organising this institution. He also thanked the Indian princes and noblemen who had given from time to time large sums towards the forwarding of their most admirable work.

Continuing Lord Willingdon said that the work of uplifting of the masses of the poorer people, so as to allow them to lead healthier and happier lives surely that must be an ideal which must be very dear to the heart of anyone who cared for his fellow human-beings. Referring to the President's remarks he said that what was necessary in all such societies was co-operation, and he had emphasised that necessity in many of the speeches which he had delivered since he had been the Governor of the Presidency. Co-operation was the best thing in India, for all purposes and for all classes, to follow. He was delighted to know that they were co-operating between themselves and co-operating with the Government. But he had one criticism to offer with regard to Dr. Moses' remarks about the Government's action. Lord Willingdon said that a gathering for prize distribution was hardly a suitable occasion to raise questions of the nature he had done, regarding accommodation for their growing school. They should have approached the Government through the proper channel and should have discussed the subject under the frowning roof of the Secretariat. If they were unsuccessful in that they could then have approached him and put their case before him as the final authority. The President must have been perfectly aware of all this.

The education of children was one of the most responsible tasks for the Government. He was not going to say or give any indication as to what the future Government policy should be. It was his sincere wish and hope that in the future years there would not be a single child in Bombay who could not secure ample field, sufficient to allow him to be, if he had the opportunity, a useful, happy and brilliant citizen. He wished their society god-speed. He hoped that it would go on with its duty of doing excellent work, and they could always be sure that the Government would always look with favour and sympathy on its work in future.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji in thanking their Excellencies for being present there at the prize distribution referred to the many kind and sympathetic acts which had made them so popular in Bombay. They were always willing to help in any cause for the betterment of the people. Referring to the advice about co-operation offered by Lord Willingdon the speaker said that it was impossible to have co-operation from one side only. If there was to be co-operation that must be both from the Government and the people, and only then can happy and successful results ensue. One other matter to which Mr. Cursetji referred was that although the Society had offered its services, through the proper channel, for utilising them in the education of factory children they had been refused by the Committee appointed by the Government. He admitted that the acceptance would not have in any way benefitted the Society, as they were an independent body, but that would have furthered the cause of education. He again thanked their Excellencies for being present on that evening.

Mr. Dalvi at this state expressed the Society's thanks to Mr. Moos for lending the use of the theatre for the evening free of charges and also to other people.

Lord and Lady Willingdon then took their departure amidst loud cheers from the assembly.

INDIAN SOLDIERS IN HOURS OF EASE.

Reproduced from the

An evening scene in a Flanders village. A correspondent writes:—"Some of the Indian troops are billeted in villages in our base lines. After their day's work they gather together for a mild kind of 'corroboree,' gossiping and telling stories, while one or two enliven the proceedings by tapping on a small drum and lifting up their voices in song."

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

stage. Part of Mr. Churchill's speech implied a somewhat serious criticism of Lord Kitchener and it is noteworthy that Mr. Asquith made no defence of the War Minister in his absence.

MR. CHURCHILL'S FUTURE.

The speech had no effect upon Mr. Churchill's regular enemies. The "Morning Post," for example, was just as vindictive on the morning following. This was to be expected. On the one hand some people contend that Mr. Churchill should have gone quietly and in any case that he should have refrained from revelations of Cabinet perplexities and disagreements and the processes by which naval and military decisions are arrived at. This position seems difficult to hold. Would it not be more pertinent, to argue that what is wrong about such things in war time is, not that Ministers or ex-Ministers should now and then be outspoken, but that silence should be maintained until the hour of crisis or until public impatience or disgust has developed so far that it can no longer be ignored. The mischief is not that Mr Winston Churchill should speak out now, but that was as First Lord of the Admiralty he could not last May have made plain statements in Parliament upon so much of the naval situation as might then have been explained without injury. As to Mr. Churchill's future, speculation, of course, is tremendous. The Press in general, I think, deplores his leaving the Government; while some few people appear to have persuaded themselves that he will find a satisfying sphere for his energies at the Front. It may, I submit, be taken for granted that his absence from England will not be for long. One cannot imagine the war politics of England without Winston Churchill. He will be back in due course; back, of a certainty, whenever there arises the likelihood of a reconstructed Government. It is absurd to separate Mr. Churchill from his past. There is no more ambitious man in English public life. And no one has ever supposed that he is not fully conscious of his own abilities and sure of his own aim. We may be sure that he is playing a high game, looking forward for a turn of events that will carry him to the Council of War. His immediate aim, I suggest, is the Ministry of War in a Cabinet from which the whole of the Asquith-Grey Party is excluded. We shall see.

EXPECTATION AND SPECULATION.

The week has contained many important things besides Mr. Churchill's apologia. Other proceedings in Parliament have been of quite exceptional interest,—for example, Sir Edward Carson's attack upon Sir Edward Grey, the several attempts of the Prime Minister to make clear his attitude the compulsion of unmarried men, and the disturbing exposure by Lord St. David of the character and capacities of the General Staff,—an exposure which was in no sense answered or minimised by the speeches of Lord Haldane and Lord Crewe. To these must be added the endless guesses as to Lord Kitchener's mission, the intentions of Greece and the incalculable chances of the Balkan campaign. We are, it must be said, as much as ever in the dark. And reluctantly the public seems to be making up its mind to continue endurance of the darkness in silence. In the meantime the national business of recruiting goes forward; day by day the great army increases; every city and town swarms with soldiers apparently ready and others in training. People ask, with greater and greater earnestness what does this portend? Is it true that the Government have settled down to a war of three years, five years: to a struggle that shall be literally a war of extermination between ourselves and the Germanic Powers? And to that question on the evidence before us there can be only one answer.

Official and Personal.

The inauguration ceremony of the duplication of the Tansa Water Supply at the Malabar Hill Reservoir will be performed to-morrow at 5-10 p.m. by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

H. H. the Jam of Jamnagar, Major Berthon and Lieut. Raj Kumar Hira Singh of Panna have left Government House and the Hon. Sir William Clark, Mr. Fagan, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Jackson and the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, are now staying at Government House. The Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb and Surgeon-General Lyons arrive to-day and the Hon. Sir Ali Imam arrives to-morrow.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah has left Bombay for his State.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur has given five lakhs to the Hindu University.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Darbhanga's visit to Sind is in connection with the Hindu conference at Muttra in February for deciding a farewell address to the Viceroy on behalf of the Hindus and thanking the Viceroy for his decision not to change the course of the sacred Ganges.

H. H. the Nizam has been graciously pleased to extend the tenure of office of Nawab Sir Faridoon Jang Bahadur, Assistant Minister, Political Department, for further three years on increased salary.

Mr. Lutyens, architect for new Delhi, has arrived at Delhi.

Intimation has been received that Messrs. Andrews and Pearson, who have been touring in Australia in connection with the Indian Emigration question, are now in Fiji. They will sail from Adelaide on the 13th instant and will reach India by the third week of January.

CONSPIRATORS IN THE STATES.

NEST TO BE ROUTED OUT.

REGARDLESS OF OFFICIAL POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

It is generally thought that the Government has finally decided to rout out the nest of German conspirators in the United States, regardless of the official position of those concerned.

The officials believe that there is direct connection between Ray, the conspirator who was implicated in the bomb plots in New York, and Baron Brencken, who is said to have figured prominently in plots against munition works, railways and ships, for which a man named Crowley was recently arrested in San Francisco. It is stated in Washington that much of the evidence on which the judicial authorities are acting was first gathered by British agents.

BARON BRENCKEN SURRENDERS

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.

Baron Brencken has surrendered and been admitted to bail in ten thousand dollars.

QUEEN MARY'S STATUE FOR DELHI.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Queen Mary, Princess Mary and Prince Albert to-day inspected in Sir George Frampton's studio the statue of the Queen which has been finished for Delhi. Her Majesty expressed the greatest pleasure and approval.

PARLIAMENT AND REGISTRATION BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sir John Simon will shortly introduce the Parliament and Registration Bill.

It is believed that it embodies the compromise extending the duration of the present Parliament for a year with a guarantee that electoral reform shall be undertaken before an appeal to the country.

MR. SULEMAN CASSIM MITHA'S MEETING.

CENSURED BY ANJUMANI-ZIAUL-ISLAM

A meeting of the members of the Anjumani-Ziaul-Islam, Bombay, was held at 1, Masjid Street, Bhindi Bazar, under the presidence of Hakim Syed Mahomed. Abu Yusef Sahib Asfahani, at which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

I. We, the members of the Anjumani-Ziaul-Islam, Bombay pass a vote of censure on the proceedings of the meeting held last night (4th December 1915) to protest against the holding of the next session of the All-India Muslim League in Bombay at the mere instigation of just a few men, and express sincere sorrow at the weakness of character shown by those who took active share in organising the meeting to bring about a division in the community.

II. We, the members of the Anjuman, are sincerely happy to have to welcome the holding of the next session of the All-India Muslim League in our midst in Bombay.

III. We, the members of the Anjuman, appeal most strongly to the Mussulmans of Bombay in general, and to those upon whom devolve the responsibilities of the Community in particular, to co-operate in making the next session of the League in Bombay a success.

SYED MD. ABU YUSUF ASFAHANI,
President.

THE INTERCEPTED LETTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the protest letter of the chairman of the All-India Moslem League Co-operative Committee (Bombay) illegally withheld from the Moslem public at the Bhendi Bazaar meeting, last Saturday night, does not Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani as president of that meeting, owe a duty to the Moslem public and to himself to give an explanation thereof to the public?—Yours etc.,

A. A. P.

A NEW JUTE MILL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Under the management of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., a new jute mill with a capital of nine lakhs, ordinary shares, has just been registered. It is being built on the site of the Empress of India Cotton Mills, which were burnt down few years ago.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

NEW MEMBERS OF SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

STATE OF ROADS BELOW SEA-LEVEL.

QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

A meeting of the Bombay, Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and Dr. M. C. Javle were appointed members of the Schools' Committee. The Commissioner's letter regarding the last floods was recorded and he was asked to expedite the work of providing pumps.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, it was resolved to record a letter from Lady Mehta acknowledging the receipt of the President's letter communicating the resolution passed by the Corporation for the many valuable services rendered by her husband to that body.

It was also resolved to record a letter from Mr. Moosabhoy Hassambhoy Visram thanking the Corporation for their resolution of sympathy with him and family on the death of Mr. Hassambhoy Visram.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, the Corporation recorded a letter from the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha expressing his sincere thanks for reposing their confidence in him by electing him as their representative on the Bombay Legislative Council in the place of their late lamented colleague the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The Corporation then proceeded to elect two members of the Schools Committee in place of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, the two senior members retiring by rotation. Notices of motions on the subject were (1) From Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; (2) from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. Byramji R. R. Jeejeebhoy; (3) from the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, seconded by the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart.—For appointing Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia to be a member of the Schools Committee. (4) From Major W. G. Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S., seconded by the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte—For appointing Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar to be a member of the Schools Committee. (5) Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain—For appointing Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar to be a member of the Schools Committee. (6) from the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji; and (7) from Sir Dinshaw Petit Bart., seconded by Mr. A. M. Tod—For appointing Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle to be a member of the Schools Committee. (8) From the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, seconded by the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha; and (9) from the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. N. V. Mandlik—For reappointing Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin to be a member of the Schools Committee.

The result of the voting was.

1 Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia ..... 24 votes.
2. Dr. M. C. Javle ..... 23 votes.
3 Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin ..... 11 votes.
4. Mr. R. S. Navalkar ..... 10 votes.

Dr. Sukhia and Dr. Javle were declared duly elected.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy was elected to fill the vacancy caused on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, by reason of the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr D. E. Wacha, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna was appointed to be a member of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum *vice* the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta.

On the motion of Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, it was resolved to forward to the Commissioner for remarks a letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha, stating that the roads in Bombay were watered between 5 and 7 p.m., which was an inconvenient time as it coincided with the time when people went out for a walk and office people left their offices, that the watering made the road surfaces slippery for motor cars and motor cycles, and that many accidents had consequently taken place, submitting that the best time for watering roads was from 12 noon to 1 p.m., and from 2 am., to 3 a.m., and adding that lamp posts put up in the middle of roads such as Queen's Road, etc., often lead to accidents.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik moved that the Municipal Commissioner's Administration report for the year 1914-15 together with the review thereon by the Standing Committee be recorded.

Mr. Mandlik said:—

I feel sure the Administration Report for the past year which has been placed before you with the Standing Committee's review, will be deemed very satisfactory and encouraging. In spite of the universal depression caused by the great war, our financial position gives not the slightest cause for anxiety.

The general tax for the previous year was reduced from 10 per cent to 9 7/8 per cent and the water tax from 3 3/8 to 3 per cent. A deficit of Rs. 2½ lakhs was anticipated in consequence, but the actual deficit amounted to Rs. 39,824 only. Similarly you will be glad to know that although we had anticipated and deliberately budgetted for a deficit of 6½ lakhs for the current year, the revised estimates reveal (so far) a far more satisfactory state of our finances, and in preparing the budget estimates for the ensuing year the Commissioner and the Standing Committee have proceeded on the assumption that our income and expenditure for the current year will fairly counterbalance each other. The reason for gratification lies in the fact that without any drastic retrenchments, this result has been achieved.

Our expenditure for the year under report aggregated about Rs. 1,24,88,000 against Rs 1,21,48,926 for the year 1913-14. The estimates for current year are Rs. 1,28,89,000 and estimate for the ensuing year will be about Rs. 9 lakhs more. We are no doubt trying to keep down unnecessary expenditure but as the city grows our liabilities must increase, and it is once again gratifying to notice that our permanent sources of revenue have shown sufficient vitality and enbled us to face these requirements. Despite war conditions, these sources have remained unaffected. We must not, however, forget that this satisfactory state of our position is chiefly due to the might and strength of the British Power. No one can venture to say what vicissitudes this city along with other great cities of the world may have to pass through and although in their review the Standing Committee have rightly thought it necessary to sound a note of warning against the rapidly growing liabilities, I think I may venture to assure the house that in the light of the present state of our finances, there is no reason to be downhearted. I shall not say anything more on this point now, as I hope to get an opportunity next month for doing so, in connection with the Budget estimates for the next year.

The review of the Standing Committee has dealt with the salient features of all the branches of administration and I shall not needlessly take up the time of the Corporation by going over the same ground again. I shall however, invite attention to one or two points. The year was one of exceptional activity for the different branches of our Engineering Department and you will be glad to find that various important works were satisfactorily carried out—particularly the works for increased water supply to the city (the full benefit of which I am afraid, however, cannot be derived until adequate drainage arrangements to carry on the extra water are completed).

Every year we comment on the heavy outlay on street improvements and every year we devoutly pray that before the end of the year we shall have settled a definite policy as regards our setbacks. It is the same old story this year but I trust the set-back committee will now expedite its report.

As regards the health of the city, the total mortality was 31,853 giving a death rate of 32,52 which if we exclude the deaths registered among new arrivals not belonging to the city, is the lowest recorded since the first year of plague. Let us hope the gradual improvement in the city's health which we are now experiencing will steadily continue.

For all these satisfactory records of work during past year, I am sure you would all join with me in congratulating our energetic Commissioner.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy seconded the motion, which was carried.

FLOODING OF LOW-LYING DISTRICTS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner regarding the progress of works sanctioned for abating the inconvenience caused by the annual flooding of the low-lying districts of the city during heavy rainfalls. The Commissioner in the course of the letter stated: It is once more necessary to remind the Corporation that certain portions of the City are below high water level and they are therefore liable to flooding when exceptionally heavy rain coincides with abnormal high tides. Such a conjunction of circumstances would inevitably produce flooding in any other city. The remedy as already indicated is the provision of pumps which would enable the water to be drawn off independently of the state of the tide. Should these pumps be able to draw off the water as rapidly as it falls at the heaviest rate of rainfall, and it is, of course, intended that they should do so, the loss and inconvenience caused by flooding should be reduced to a minimum."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be asked to expedite the work of providing the pumps.

Dr. Dadachanji said the last floods had remained in some parts of the town for three days.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, warned the Corporation against building up too high hopes on the pumps, as some of the districts were below sea level.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said some of the districts were below sea-level as pointed out by the Commissioner. And the question was whether when that was the case they could improve upon nature. It was a most difficult question and he was afraid the pumps would not be able to draw all the water in time.

Mr. N. J. Gamadia said he had noticed floods for three days at the corner of Grant Road and Tardeo Road, and people had to pass that spot in Victorias.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna hoped some energetic measures would be taken to cope with the evil.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought the floods were due to the fact that the drains were not kept free of all matter.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the question of appointing an Assistant Engineer for Roads.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain moved that the letter be recorded and the proposal for an Assistant Engineer for Roads be sanctioned. Mr. McBain said such an appointment would bring about better supervision of roads and keep the roads in better condition. The salary carried by the appointment was not excessive and he was sure that a really good man would be appointed to the post.

Dr. Sukhia moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to a Committee for report.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha supported the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment, being put to the vote, was carried.

THE FRERE OVERBRIDGE.

Consideration was given to the twenty-first Report of the Roads Committee of the Corporation regarding (1) the acquisition of frontages along the proposed road from Parel Tank Road to Sewri New Road, (2) the proposed sale to the Bank of Bombay of a portion of a passage attached to the existing premises of the Bank, and (3) the scheme for widening and extension of the Frere Overbridge at Grant Road.

In regard to the first of the above three matters, after careful consideration the Committee recommended that sanction be given, under section 296 (*b*) of the Municipal Act, to the acquisition of the frontages in connection with the road. The Commissioner had applied for an advance of Rs. 1,21,039 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost pending subsequent adjustment. The Committee recommended that this may be sanctioned if the Standing Committee recommend the arrangement.

In regard to the second item the Committee had come to the opinion that the whole plot of 62.86 square yards should be offered to the Bank and that it would be quite fair to demand a higher rate than that of Rs. 85 per square yard. They therefore recommended that the Commissioner be authorized to sell the whole plot of 62.86 square yards to the Bank at the rate of Rs. 110 per square yard.

The Roads Committee's report on the scheme for the widening and extension of the Frere Overbridge at Grant Road which the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company propose to rebuild, says:—It is proposed to add 6 feet to the bridge which will be carried on cantilevers on the north side, making the total width 51 feet, and the roadway 45 feet. In the opinion of the Roads Committee the lengthening of the approach on the east side will not involve any expense for acquisition, a new retaining wall having to be erected and on the south side, a small extension of the present wall. On the western approach, there will be no expenditure on the north side, except the cantilevers for the footpath, and the small extension of the wall. On the south side the extension of the retaining wall will entail the closing of the entrance of the existing low-level road, and it will therefore be necessary to acquire the properties, and the acquisition of a small strip of vacant land abutting on the low-level road. The Railway Company will construct staircases on the east and west approaches in the north side which will facilitate access to Grant Road station. The amount chargeable to the Municipality aggregates Rs. 63,004, which the Executive Engineer considers to be fair. The cost of acquiring the properties and vacant land is estimated at Rs. 37,687. The total cost to the Municipality will therefore amount to Rs. 1,00,691. After careful consideration the Committee are of opinion that it is desirable to take this opportunity for widening the bridge in view of the desirability of carrying the tram lines over the bridge and extending them to the Gowalia Tank Road. They therefore recommend that the scheme be approved, subject to the Tramways Company giving an assurance to the Corporation that they would extend their tram lines over the bridge soon after it is widened. If the Tramways Company refuse to give this undertaking, the Railway Company may be asked to proceed with the work of reconstructing the bridge without widening it.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has appended a minute to the above in which he says:—

"It appears to me to be a matter for consideration whether the widening of it by only 6 feet at the heavy cost of a lakh of rupees is really desirable."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in a minute observes:—

Only 6 feet at the heavy cost of a lack of that it is undesirale to incur the heavy cost of a lakh "until and unless the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., not only stimulate to extend their tram lines over the bridge but also undertake to pay a reasonable share of the cost." Dr. Sukhia further adds that "if the tram lines are at all to be extended to Gowalia Tank Road, they should be preferably so done via Kennedy Bridge which will be sooner or later widened by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, for accommodating their additional lines. Besides, the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., would prefer the Kennedy Bridge route to the Grant Road Frere Bridge one in extending their tram lines to Gowalia Tank Road via Girgaum."

In another minute Dr. S. S. Batliwala writes:—

"I am of opinion that the Tramway Company should be requested to share a portion of the cost as they have done in the past elsewhere. If they refuse to do so, I would prefer not to widen the bridge as the advantage which the public would derive by so doing is not at all commensurate with the heavy cost of a lakh of rupees which we are required to spend."

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy moved the adoption of the report.

Dr. Sukhia opposed the motion.

The proposition was carried, and the Corporation adjourned.

ITALIAN ALIPINI SCALING A PRECIPICE.

Reproduced from the "Graphic."

The picture gives a vivid idea of the enormous difficulties attending the Italian advance into Austrian territory.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN IN SIND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 6.

The Bombay Council elections campaign in Sind re two seats for Zamindars and Local Boards has commenced. Elections take place in April next. In all there are four electorates in Sind, namely, Sind Municipalities now represented by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, Karachi Chamber of Commerce by the Hon. Mr. Webb, Zamindars by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and the Local Boards by the Hon. Mr. Ghullam Hussein. The latter two electorates, though general, are safe Mahomedan seats. The first two electorates are expected to return the same representatives unopposed as last time. Mr. Bhurgri is equally certain about the Bombay seat, only the question with him is whether he will go to Bombay for the full period or to the Imperial Council two years after, it being the turn of Sind Zamindars for the seat in the Viceroy's Council. A keen contest is expected in the Local Boards seat, Mir Ayub Khan of Las Bella, Barrister, Secretary of Sind Mahomedans' Association being a candidate.

POONA MARATHA STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 6.

The annual two days' gathering of the Poona Maratha Students' Brotherhood concluded last night. There was a large assemblage of Brahmin and other students present and the whole meeting passed off most successfully. On Saturday evening Miss Krishnabai Thakur, M.A., lectured in Mahratti on the subject of "Duties of Our Young Generation." On Sunday there was a debate competition in the morning followed by out-door games and dinner.

Mrs. Kelkar was presented with a medal for good work in connection with the Poona institution. At the distribution of prizes on Sunday Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, in the course of his presidential address, said that the record of success achieved was a matter for encouragement for every one, notwithstanding the discouraging features presented by the disappearance of the institutions at Bombay, Nagpur and Baroda. The Poona institution owed much of its success it enjoyed to the hearty co-operation of all those who had striven to make it useful. He referred to the educational and other qualifications of many students now-a-days, which were not always up to the standard. But he spoke of the gratifying success which he had observed among girl students who always seemed eager to take up new work. After dealing with the religious side of the movement, which had for its object the elevation of the Mahratta peasantry, he spoke of the valour which the Mahratta soldier had been displaying in the present war and concluded by recommending the unity of the Brotherhood to them all. With an entertainment at night the proceedings concluded.

PROJECTED REUNION IN CONGRESS CAMP.

MR. KELKAR ON TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 6.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" who visited Amraoti and Nagpur, left for Calcutta to-day. He intends visiting Allahabad also. It is understood that his mission is to see prominent Congressmen personally to discuss with them the question of compromise and ascertain their views to bring about a reunion in the Congress camp.

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

JUDGMENT IN DACOITY CASES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The Barisal Special Tribunal delivered judgment in three dacoity cases namely, Roychand Hat, Dhali and Kaikhali. Of the ten accused in the first two cases, nine were implicated in both the Roychand Hat and Dhali dacoities. The Court convicted all the accused and sentenced four to twenty years' transportation each, three to fourteen years' transportation each and the rest to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. In the Kaikhali dacoity case out of the three accused one was acquitted and the remaining two were each sentenced to transportation for life.

Up till now the Barisal Tribunal has disposed of 43 dacoity cases.

The grand total of subscriptions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 95,82,276-15-7.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND SALE OF WORK.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will open the Industrial Exhibition and sale of work of the Salvation Army in the Town Hall at 12 noon on Friday the 10th instant. The Exhibition will be open from 12 noon to 9 p.m. on both Friday and Saturday. Admission will be free. Specimens of the Industries carried on in the Salvation Army Settlements, Agricultural Colonies and Industrial Homes will be on sale. Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, Colonel and Mrs. Blowers, and numerous leading officers of the Salvation Army, will be present. An address will be presented to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

This Exhibition will include the following:—

WORK AMONGST THE CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Salvation Army has now 34 Settlements containing about 7,000 inmates (men, women and children); some boys from these tribes will be at the Exhibition, weaving, reeling silk and attending to silk worms.

There will be a special stall exhibiting the various industries in which members of these tribes are now being employed in the Salvation Army Settlements including weaving, carpentry, bag-making, silk-reeling, &c.

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

The Salvation Army have now established the following Silk Schools:—

The Sir Michael O'Dwyer Silk School and Institute of Simla, of which his Excellency the Viceroy is the Patron, and his Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior a Vice-President.

The Tata Silk Farm of Bangalore, founded by the late Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata of Bombay, and donated to the Salvation Army by his sons. Sir Dorabji and Mr. Ratan Tata.

The William Booth Memorial Silk School and Workshops of Bombay.

The Sir Louis Dane Weaving and Silk School of Ludhiana, Punjab.

The Silk industry is also being carried on by us at 21 other centres in India and Ceylon, where the rearing of silk worms, the reeling and spinning of silk, and the weaving of silk fabrics are being taught. The following list of our silk centres will be of interest to our friends:—

Bombay Presidency—Bombay City and Ahmednagar; United Provinces—Moradabad, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Rajpur, Najibabad, Kashipur, Kanth, Phulpur, Rura; Punjab—Simla, Ludhiana, Lahore, Changa Manga, Chawa-pail; Bengal—Saidpur; Madras Presidency—Madras City, Bezwada, Madanapalli; Mysore State—Bangalore, Closepet; Travancore State—Trivandrum; Ceylon—Colombo. Other centres are rapidly being opened up.

SALVATION ARMY HANDLOOMS.

Various patterns of Salvation Army hand looms exist and several of these will be on exhibition.

The Pit Loom—Workable with an ordinary hole in the ground arrangement, and capable of turning out 6 or 7 times as much cloth as the ordinary variety of Desi Kadi.

The Standard Cottage Loom, which is also admirably suited for small weaveries.

The Coronation Loom, of superior make and finish.

The Turkish Towel Loom, with an ingenious device for the manufacture of Turkish Towels.

The Ribbon and Newar Loom.

The "Baby" Loom, for young children.

The above looms are the invention of a Salvation Army Officer and the patents are held by the Salvation Army. Numerous Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded for them, and at the last Exhibition at Allahabad, they were awarded the First Prize as the best and fastest Hand Loom in the country. They are so easy to work that a child can work them without fatigue, the idea being that all the members of the family, including men, women and children, can work in turn and thus relieve one another, the combined output of a family being almost equal to that of a Power Loom in a Factory.

The Warping Machine—A very simple Warping Machine, capable of producing long warps of from 100 to 1000 yards, will also be on exhibition. For the fast hand loom, the imperfect warps at present made in the villages are practically useless. One Warping Machine is capable of turning out warps sufficient for 20 looms.

Spinning Wheels.—These have been imported from Scotland and Scandinavia. They can turn out excellent thread of a uniform character, whether in wool, cotton or silk.

Silk Reeling Machines.—Our Cottage Reeling Machine has been a great success, and will also be exhibited. This again will furnish useful employment for Zenana Ladies, and can also be utilised either for small filatures, or for cottage purposes. A steam filature of 50 basins, which would cost on European plans at least Rs. 50,000 or one lakh, can be equipped for about Rs. 5,000 and can produce just as good raw silk as the more expensive plant.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

Lace, drawn-thread and needle work—Specimens of this work from South India, Ceylon and other places will be exhibited and sold. Here again is a useful Cottage industry for the Indian Zenana Lady of Bombay.

Arboriculture.—There will be specimens of Eucalyptus as a Malaria fighter, and timber trees; Mulberry as a food for silk worms, Thornless Cactus and Russian Lucerne as fodder, and full particulars regarding the Salvation Army's celebration of Arbor Day or Tree-Planting Day and Birthday Trees will also be given.

Educational Specimens.—Educational specimens of work done by the boys and girls in the Primary Day Schools and Boarding Schools of the Salvation Army will be exhibited.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE GODHRA FORGERY.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL ALLOWED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY *v.* MOHOMEDALLY LUKMANJEE AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who acquitted the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Vajesang Undersang Thakore of Shivrajpur died on the 30th of November, 1906. A week after the death of the said Thakore, the accused Mahomedally Lukmanjee, a Borah contractor of Godhra, went to Umreth and with the help of Dahya Kalidas, a notorious professional forger of Umreth, got the Thakore's signature forged on a contract which purported to be a sale of all the standing timber of the forest of Bhat belonging to the late Thakore for Rs. 1,725. On the death of the Thakore his estate came under the management of the Collector of Panch Mahals, who appointed the Mahalkari of Halol, manager of the said estate. The two Borah accused in whose favour the deed of sale was forged, requested the Mahalkari for permission to cut the wood. The Mahalkari's suspicions were aroused; he demanded to see the original document. The Borahs put him off from time to time on various pretexts. The Collector got a valuation of the jungle made by Mr. Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who appraised the teak only at Rs. 25,000. The Collector also got the Assistant Collector, Mr. Ewbank, to take the statements of the attesting witnesses, who gave discrepant accounts of the transaction. Upon these grounds the Collector set aside the alleged sale and ordered an auction sale of the right of felling the timber. The Borahs were thus driven to file a suit in the beginning of 1910. On the 14th October, 1910, three professional forgers of Umreth were arrested, one of whom Dahya Kalidas in the course of a lengthy confession admitted having forged the Thakore's signature on the document which was the subject-matter of the charge in this case. There was also found in the diary of the forger, seized on the day of his arrest, a note on the 6th December, 1906, to the effect that Rs. 15 were due as "Inam" to be recovered from Mahomedally Lukmanjee on the jungle being put into possession of the latter. The Additional Sessions Judge who tried the case held that the document impugned by the prosecution was genuine and that the forger was perhaps inspired by some one to implicate the respondent Borahs. The Government of Bombay appealed on the ground that there was a miscarriage of justice in this case.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments held that the document in question was beyond any manner of doubt a forgery; the forger's story gained support in material particulars by very strong corroborative evidence; they had no reason, therefore to doubt the truth of the confession. Upon these grounds the judgment of the Lower Court was set aside and both Mahomedally Lukmanjee and Abdul Hussein Sulemanjee, were convicted of the offences charged and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default further imprisonment for six months. The alleged writer of the document Dahya Nathjee was acquitted.

The Hon. the Advocate-General instructed by Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader and Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, Public Prosecutor at Kirkee, appeared for the Crown.

Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao appeared for the first and second accused. Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the third accused.

RIGHT OF PASSAGE.

PERPETUAL INJUNCTION DISALLOWED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

NABUBAI BEUDHO *v.* VADU SHIVRAM PATEL AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs Vadu Shivram and others sued the defendant Nabubai Biratar Bhudho in the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval for a perpetual injunction complaining that the defendant had opened a hole in the wall of her house which discharged water on a "sheri" and alleged that the discharge water had damaged a pillar of the building erected by the plaintiffs over the gate of the passage leading past the defendant's house towards that of the plaintiffs. The learned Judge of the First Court held that the plaintiffs had not proved their right to the property of the passage and dismissed the suit with costs.

From that decision an appeal was referred to the Lower Appellate Court which reversed the decree and gave the plaintiffs an injunction in the terms of the prayer in the plaint. From that decision the defendant appealed to the High Court and it was here contended on behalf of the appellant that on the facts found the defendant was entitled to a reasonable user of the passage and that the discharge of water on the passage was not an unreasonable user.

The Chief Justice in the course of the judgment said: "We are unable to accept the decision of Mr. Mohile, First Class Subordinate Judge, A. P., who has reversed the decree and given the plaintiffs an injunction in the terms of the prayer in the plaint. To us it appears that the decision on the facts found is clearly wrong. So far as we can judge from the facts stated in the judgments, the plaintiffs' sole claim is that they have a house situate at some little distance from the passage, and they are entitled, if disposed to do so, to pass over the passage to get to their house. But they have recently, that is to say, 2 or 3 years ago erected at a point some distance above the ground a building across what might be the gate, if there were a gate at the commencement of the passage and the defendant has recently opened a hole in her wall to discharge water from her upper-storey room on to the passage. There is no evidence whatever that the discharge of water damages the building erected by the plaintiffs as alleged in the plaint, nor is there any evidence that it causes any damage to the passage and 'prima-facie,' we think that in a village in this country two persons who have a joint right of user over a passage would be entitled to discharge water on to it from their rooms. Therefore assuming that the plaintiffs had a proprietory right over the passage, which is not established, we do not think that it would follow on the facts found that the plaintiffs would be entitled to an injunction against the defendant for what she has done. For these reasons we set aside the Lower Appellate Court's decree and restore that of the trial Court dismissing the suit, and the plaintiffs must pay the costs throughout."

Mr. L. N. Joshi appeared for the appellant.

Mr. S. R. Bakhale appeared for the respondents.

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Of leading Chemists-Stores & P. St-Mature, 20, Fenc Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court N. 52.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

25-15—1150-13—Tyabji D and Co, Binodiram Balchand a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co., Part heard.

27-15—1150-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Binodiram Balchand a firm, Tyabji D and Co. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

1256-15.—Unwalla P & P, Gopikisson Radhakisson v. Sitaram Bajraj, Part Heard, 30-11-15.

750-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Motilal Tejmal, a firm, v. Ramnarayen Banechand.

787-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Govindji Harsi, v. Dewsi Ratansi & anr, Mancher & N Matu, J & M.

1114-15.—Kharas & Co, Khursetji Shapurji Icewalla, v. Framroz Jamshedji Aga & anr.

1132-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn. Co, Ltd, v. Munshi Amerchand Tehsildar.

1235-15.—Purnanand & Co, Tulsidas Mohunji Karavi v. Shah Hurkisondas Madonji.

1248-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian Peninsular Steam Navign. Co, Ld, v. Shaik Mahomed Usuf Husein Abau.

1270-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Bhaidas Thakoredas & anr, v. B P Nagwekar.

1321-15.—Pocha & Co, Rustamji Byramji Acidwalla, v. Rustom Bomon Irani.

1329-15.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs A Haji Esmail & Co, a firm, v. Chaturbhuj Cullianji, a firm.

1334-15.—Craigie B & C, Bapuji Sorabji Patel, v. Motichand Rupchand.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Haji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Harji & Co, a firm and ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Mancherji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

648-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Venkata Kristniah v The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

16-15—Bhimji and Co, Maneckbhai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and K Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jayaram v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
For confirmation of and for further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

98-11—Payne and Co, Ahmed Haji Essa and ors v Seedick Haji Esmail and ors, Little and Co, Mer K and Co.

509-11—Ardesir H D and Co, Esmail Moloo v Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed Habib Sathny and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

237-15—Rustomji and G, Saroobai widow and anr v Haji Abubacker Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co, part heard.

Short Cause.

1058-15—Hiralal and Co, Jiwanbhai Jaggonath Jariwalla v M M S Mahomed Sulleman Lubbey.

Long Causes.

634-15—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Hiralal and Co a firm v Vithal Purshotam, Ard H D and Co.

649-15—Capt and V, Kara Parbat v Memon Issa Hasham, Edg G W and Co.

576-15—Jeh M and S, Kaviram Lachminarayan a firm v Ganeshram Bahadur Nemani a firm, Purnanand and Co.

711-15—Ard H D and Co, Abranam E J Abraham v Prier De Saono and Co a firm Captain and V.

672-15—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla and anr v Jamsetji Cursetji and Powwalla and ors, Daph F and D.

725-15—C P D'Cunha, Ganpat Moroba Warde v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Daph F and D.

741-15—C P D'Cunha, Prabhakar Bhawram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

184-15—Jehangir G and B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co a firm v Kalidas Nathoo and anr, In person Jamsetji R and D.

256-02—Tyabji D and Co, Fatmabai widow and ors v Abdul Sakoor, Crawford B and Co, For Postponement.

1048-15—Patell and Ezekiel, Messrs Panachand Dossa and Sons a firm v Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, Payne and Co.

1237-15—N C Dala, Jesingbhai Doongersey v Virji Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

294-14—Judah and Solomon, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kalay and ors v Bayaji Kashaba Kalay and ors, Jamsetji R & D, Khandeiao L and M, Sabnis and Gore, For postponement.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

12-15—Little and Co, John Sandars Slater v Messrs Daphtary Ferreria and Diwan a firm, Merwanji K and Co. Part heard.

O S 328-15—Payne and Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1321-14—D J Mantri, Bhikoba Kashinath Dadarkar and anr v Narayan Bhikoba Dadarkar and ors.

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors, D J Mantri Judah and S.

1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

373-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bha[illegible] and G.

368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Ragh N and Co.

250-13—Khand L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit and P.

83-15—Mirza M and M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

188-13—Dhanjishaw and B, Mathuradas Topan v Prahladji Sewakram and ors, Edg G W and Co, Moti and D, Daph F and D.

1513-14—Edg G W and Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji v Bai Manibai widow and ors, Bhimji and Co.

852-15—Little and Co, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani v Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D and L.

939-15—N C Dalal, Odhavji Ramji v Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B and Co.

959-15—Amin and Desai, Haridas Kalidas v Raghhnath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B and Co.

885-15—Ard H D and Co, Harischandra Soonderlal v Motilal Bechardas, Tyabji D and Co.

1357-14—J A Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza v Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and Mulla.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.
For investigation of Pauperism.

P P No 27-15—In person, Mathuradas Nathoobhai v Bai Maneckbai widow, Nanu H and Co, Part heard, 23-11-15.

P P No 32-15—In person, Jairam Bhawoo Bhiwde v Baiuji Vithuji Bhiwde & ors, Mans H M and Co, Part heard, 30-11-15.

A HINDU WILL IN DISPUTE.

APPEAL BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Present: Viscount Haldane, Lord Parmoor, Lord Wrenbury, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali.)

BHUPENDRA KRISHNA GHOSE AND ANOTHER *v.* AMARENDRA NATH DEY AND ANOTHER.

Their Lordships dismissed on Nov. 15, an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta of November 28, 1913, which confirmed a decree of Mr. Justice Fletcher relating to the validity of a bequest in a will of Herumbo Nath Ghose, a Hindu inhabitant of Calcutta.

Sir Robert Finlay, Mr. Upjohn Sir William Garth, and Mr. A. M. Dunne appeared for the appellants; Mr. De Gruyther, K.-C., and Mr. Dube for the respondents.

Mr. Ameer Ali, delivering their Lordships' judgment, said that the material portion of the will was in these terms:—

I hereby authorize my wife to adopt. . . . In case of death of an adopted son my wife shall adopt one after another five sons in succession. If my wife dies without adopting a son, or if such adopted son predeceases her without leaving any male issue, my estate, after the death of my wife, shall pass to the sons of my sister, Benodini Dasi, who may be living at the time of my death.

The widow adopted an infant, who died a few months afterwards, and she herself died shortly after. The suit was brought by the testator's adoptive mother against the two sons of his sister for a declaration that, in the events that had happened, the devise to them had failed and that the testator's estate had devolved on her.

Both the Courts in India held that as the adopted son died without leaving male issue, the bequest to the sons of the sister took effect at the window's death, and they dismissed the suit.

The judgment of the High Court was challenged on two grounds. First, it was urged that on the adoption of the infant, the estate vested in him as full owner by virtue of the Hindu law of inheritance, that he took it in his capacity of son and not as devisee under the will, and on his death the property devolved on his heirs. Thus, it was contended, the executory devise in favour of the respondents failed completely. Secondly, it was submitted that it failed also under the Indian Succession Act (X. of 1865) which had been made applicable to Hindus by the Hindu Wills Act (1870).

After reviewing the circumstances, Mr. Ameer Ali said that on the widow's death the gift to the sons of the testator's sister took effect and the estate passed to them. But it had been strenuously contended that under the provisions of section 111 of the Indian Succession Act the bequest to them was void. That section ran as follows:—

Where a legacy is given if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned in the will for the occurrence of that event, the legacy cannot take effect unless such event happens before the period when the fund queathed is payable or distributable.

Section III embodied the rule enunicated in Edwards v. Edwards (15 Beav., p. 361). The rule of construction laid down in that case had been considerably modified by later English decisions. The Indian Act, however, had given it statutory force. Even in India as regarded Hindus, its application was confined to special tracts. Their Lordships thought that it should be applied only to cases strictly coming within its scope. In the present case the event on the occurrence of which the distribution was to take place was distinctly mentioned as being the death of widow. That being so, the gift to the the nephews was not affected by section 111 and must take effect.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the judgments of the Courts in India were correct and that the appeal should be dismissed, with costs, and they would humbly advise his Majesty accordingly.

Solicitors.—Mr. C. G. Farr; Messrs. Watkins and Hunter.

ENEMY ALIEN INSTITUTIONS IN MALABAR.

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

The Government have appointed Mr. L. Drysdale, an Englishman, as auditor and accountant of all the enemy alien institutions in Malabar and South Canara with the entire charge of the financial branch and with headquarters at Calicut. The Swiss gentlemen, hitherto in charge of these, will have nothing to do with their financial affairs in future.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A FEGED CHEATING BY BROKERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Bhachand Vellaiah and Kalidas Laxmidas, brokers, with cheating one Shivji Ramji in respect of Rs. 3,000. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. N. C. Dalal, with Messrs. Balubhai Desai, and C. N. Kanuga, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Chhatrapati, was for the first, and Mr. Vijayakar, for the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant asked the two accused to raise a loan of Rs. 10,000 for him and they saw Mr. Ramchand Harichand Muttani shroff, doing business in Nagdevi Street, on the subject. Mr. Ramchand agreed to advance the amount on hundis to be drawn by the complainant repayable in six months. It was arranged that the complainant should mortgage his share in his ancestral property as security and pass a mortgage deed in favour of Mr. Ramchand. The latter gave instructions to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, solicitors, to ascertain if the security was valid, and if so, to prepare a mortgage deed. On the 16th November, Mr. Ramchand went up-country instructing his solicitors to inform his munim, Mr. Maganmul when the document was ready, and asking Mr. Maganmul to pay the amount after the deed was registered. On the 27th November, the two accused informed Mr. Maganmul that the document was ready, and Mr. Maganmul went to the solicitors and fixed 29th November as the day for payment. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th November the parties met at the solicitors' office where the complainant drew four hundis for Rs. 2,500 each, and signed the mortgage deed in the presence of Mr. Rustomji, who noted down the numbers of teh currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which Mr. Maganmul produced. Mr. Rustomji counted out the notes to the complainant, and Mr. Maganmul asked Mr. Rustomji's clerk to get the mortgage deed registered. The clerk said it was too late that day and that it could be registered the next day. Mr. Maganmul thereupon told Mr. Rustomji that he had instructions to pay the amount after the document was registered and that if the party did not turn up for registration he would be in trouble. Mr. Rustomji told Mr. Maganmul to arrange the matter with the complainant and the accused who were outside his room in the office. Mr. Maganmul thereupon asked the accused to return the money, as the mortgage was not registered. The two accused thereupon took the complainant aside and told him that Mr. Maganmul was right in asking the money back, but if he wanted a thousand rupees he might keep it and return Rs. 9,000, which he would get the next day after the deed was registered. The complainant thereupon gave the accused Rs. 9,000, and out of this the latter returned Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Maganmul saying that as the complainant wanted money badly that day he had kept Rs. 5,000 with him and that he would come for registration next day and receive the full amount. Mr. Maganmul went home and again went to his solicitors' office the next day with Rs. 5,000 to get the deed registered. He then learnt to his surprise that the complainant had already been there with his pleader and told him that he had been paid Rs. 1,000 only and had been forced to return Rs. 9,000, though he had signed the mortgage deed. The police were informed and arrested the accused. They recovered Rs. 2,500 from a shroff's firm where it was deposited by the first accused in the name of his father. Rs. 500 were recovered from the two accused themselves. the balance of Rs. 1,000 having been paid in legal costs.

Some evidence having been recorded further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BURIED TREASURE AT MATUNGA.

In the Mazagon Police Court the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Mr. B. N. Athavle, passed orders on Saturday in the case in which one Ramji and eight other persons were prosecuted by the Police, the first with housebreaking and attempt to commit theft of a safe containing jewellery of the value of about Rs. 16,000, which had been buried by the owner in the floor of his house at Matunga, and the others with abetment.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. J. P. de Quadros appeared for the second accused; Mr. C. M. Alvares for the third; and Mr. B. B. Pathare for the ninth.

After the evidence for the prosecution had been led, Mr. de Quadros for the second accused contended that the evidence relating to an alleged conspiracy, started by the second accused, was absolutely unreliable; but even accepting the statements made by the prosecution witnesses as true, no offence had been proved against any of the accused except the first.

Mr. Alvares and Mr. Pathare addressed the Court on behalf of their clients and supported the contentions raised on behalf of the second accused.

His Worship referred to the circumstances under which the accused had been in custody for about a month and a half. Accused No. 1 was charged with housebreaking and attempted theft and the rest were ordered to be discharged.

RASH VICTORIA DRIVER FINED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Ramji Bhima, a victoria driver, with driving in a rash and negligent manner.

It was proved that while the complainant Abdul Karim was crossing the Carnac Road at 6-30 a.m. on the 20th November from the Crawford Market to the opposite side when he was knocked by the horse of the accused's victoria, which was driving to the Docks with four persons in it. The accused gave no warning. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Court fined Ramji Rs. 15, out of which Rs. 8 were to be given to the complainant as compensation.

A GAMBLING CASE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Smith charged Hakim Abdul Karim, a jockey, and ten others with gambling on the 4th December.

The accused were arrested while gambling on the ground floor of a house in Ripon Road at 12-30 a.m. on Saturday last. A pack of cards and some money was found lying on the ground.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and they were fined Rs. 8 each. The Magistrate ordered that one fourth of the fine should be paid to the informer.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J Talyarkhan charged Hari Mangal a Hindu, with selling a grain of cocaine and possessing three and a half grains of the drug without a license. The accused was caught in the act of selling the stuff at Mumbadevi on Saturday. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20, in default, to five days' imprisonment.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D-13

INDIA'S FUTURE.

A MANCHESTER PROFESSOR'S LECTURE.

ENGLAND'S TASK IN INDIA.

Professor Ramsay Muir, who has held the chair of modern history at Manchester University since 1913, delivered a lecture in that city on November 8 upon the "Growth of the British Empire in India." Sir Frank Forbes Adam was in the chair.

The attitude of the average Englishman to the Indian problem was described by Professor Muir as having two forms, writes the "Manchester Guardian." Having conquered this great dominion by the sword, we were going to stick to it against internal sedition or external force until too weak to hold it. That was one attitude. The other was that as a nation devoted by tradition to liberty, we should give to the "native" something we called liberty, which, when we came closely to analyse it, appeared something very little else than indulgence in an orgy of marking crosses on ballot papers, with the idea that this was the shortest cut to the millennium. He did not know which of these two attitudes was the more unfortunate or more dangerous for the Englishman or the Indian. There had never been a moment in the history of the connexion between Great Britain and India when indifference and ignorance were more unfortunate and more dangerous than in those days. When the war was over we should have to face the question—whether it was necessary or desirable that any reconstruction in the scheme of Government in that vast Empire should be undertaken.

In the face of this problem Professor Muir dwelt upon the need for British citizens to learn what the British power in India is; how it came to be the most astounding political phenomenon history had known; what were the essential services which British rule had rendered to the Indian peoples; how far the possibility of extending its benefits could be contemplated, and how far it was conditioned by the past both of India itself and the British system. He called attention to the existence in India of 147 recognised distinct languages, and to the effects of caste—the dominating fact in the social organisation of the Indian peoples. The reign of law was the supreme gift—perhaps the only great gift—British power had been able to render to India. The English language, too, had formed a common vehicle of communication. In concluding, emphasis was laid upon the advantages which had accrued to India by the preservation of peace during the last sixty years.

"BY WAY OF COMMENTARY."

There can be no better commentary upon this jejune performance, writes "India," than the following pronouncements by three of the greatest Englishmen who have been concerned with the Government of India. The second of these pronouncements is divided from the first by half a century, and the third from the second by a quarter of a century; and yet there is the same spirit of liberalism and of lofty and far-sighted statesmanship running through them all. There could be no better or clearer proof that the best minds in England, so far as they have thought of India at all, have always thought alike, that whatever the attitude or actions of sun-dried bureaucrats in India may have led one to suppose at times, England never placed before herself any other ultimate goal in India except that of Government by the people themselves. The difference between the speeches of Lord Hardinge and of Macaulay is simply the measure of the distance which India has travelled in three-quarters of a century. It is no longer prophecy, no longer even exhortation, but a definite declaration by the responsible head of the Government, that India is to cease to be a dependent and become a friend, that the only goal before her is the goal of political self-development, that this self-development is to be effected, not as some timid spirits suggest, merely by the people co-operating with the officials, but by the officials parting with some of their powers and transferring them to the people, and that the task that lies before officials, not merely in the future, but in the present, is that of encouraging India's self-development along sure and safe paths.

LORD MACAULAY. (1835.)

"The destinies of our Indian Empire are covered with thick darkness. . . . It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system till it has outgrown that system, that by good government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better government; that having become instructed in European knowledge, they may in some future age demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come I know not. But never will I attempt to avert or to retard it. Whenever it comes it will be the proudest day in English history."

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON. (1884.)

"If England has to fulfil the mighty task which God has laid upon her and to interpret rightly the wondrous story of her Indian Empire, she must bend her untiring energies and her iron will to raise in the scale of nations the people entrusted to her care, to impart to them gradually more and more the richest gifts which she herself enjoys and to rule them not for her own aggrandisement, nor yet for the mere profit of her own people, but with a constant and unwearied endeavour to promote their highest good."

LORD HARDINGE OF PENSHURST (1915.)

"England has instilled into this country the culture and civilisation of the West with all its ideals of liberty and self-respect. It is not enough for her now to consider only the material outlook of India; it is necessary for her to cherish the aspirations of which she has herself sown the seed, and English officials are gradually awakening to the fact that high as were the aims and remarkable as were the achievements of their predecessors, a still nobler task lies before them in the present and the future, in guiding the uncertain and faltering steps of Indian development along sure and safe paths. The new role of guide, philosopher and friend is opening before the Civil Service, and it is worthy of their greatest efforts. It requires in them gifts of imagination and sympathy, and imposes upon them self-sacrifice, for it means that slowly but surely they must divest themselves of some of the powers they have hitherto wielded. Let it be realised that great as has been England's mission in the past, she has a far more glorious task to fulfil in the future in encouraging and guiding the political self-development of the people. The goal to which India may attain is still distant, and there may be many vicissitudes in her path, but I look forward with confidence to a time when, strengthened by character and self-respect, and bound by ties of affection and gratitude, India may be regarded as a true friend of the Empire, and not merely as a trusty dependent."

"INDIA'S" COMMENTS.

Commenting on the views expressed by Professor Muir, "India" writes:—If his observations have been correctly summarised, we can only say of them that they are both exasperating and disappointing. Even German professors, whose outlook upon the human race is as superior as Professor Muir's, are able to go a step beyond mere criticism, and to offer suggestions of a constructive character.

The blessings of British rule in India are not in dispute: and the British public are kept fully acquainted with the "essential services which British rule had rendered to the Indian peoples." What is required is an appreciation of the demands which are being made in India for an adequate fulfilment of the solemn and definite pledges which have been repeatedly given since the Government of India was taken over by the Crown after the Sepoy Rebellion. It is useless to tell the British public that it will be necessary when the war is over to face the question whether any reconstruction in the machinery of administration should be undertaken. They are already well aware of that fact: and it is instruction as to the methods of reform of which they are in need.

It may be perfectly true that the two attitudes of mind which Professor Muir depicts are equally unfortunate and dangerous. But is there no middle course which he can sketch? That, surely, is an important essential in dealing with the question which he has propounded. We see that among his published works is a volume on "Peers and Bureaucrats." We suggest that he would be more profitably employed in applying to his scrutiny of the Indian problem some of the results of the study which he then undertook. He will find in both peers and bureaucrats the real obstacles to the creation of a contented and a progressive India.

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THREATENING LETTERS OF CALCUTTA ANARCHISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Calcutta anarchists are now attempting a new method to obtain money. During the past few days several wealthy Bengalis living in the northern part of the city have been recipients of threatening letters to the effect that their houses will be looted if they do not keep certain sums of money ready at certain places.

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SIR E. GREY ON NEW JAPAN.

CORONATION CEREMONIES IN LONDON

The coronation of the Emperor of Japan was officially celebrated at the Embassy in London on November 10, writes "The Times." At 11 o'clock the ceremony of "Yohaishiki," or obeisance before the portrait of the Emperor, was held. The Japanese Ambassador officiated, and among those present were the personnel of the Embassy, Japanese naval and military officers, and members of the Japanese colony in London.

Sir Arthur Walsh, Master of Ceremonies, visited the Embassy at 1 o'clock to bring a message of congratulation from the King. His Majesty has conferred the G.C.V.O. on the Ambassador in honour of the occasion. The Ambassador subsequently gave an official luncheon, which was attended by many members of the Cabinet, and diplomatic representatives.

Sir Edward Grey proposed the toast of "The Emperor of Japan," and the Japanese Ambassador that of "The King."

"A BRILLIANT FUTURE."

Sir Edward Grey said it was a pleasure to have the honour of proposing the health of the Emperor of Japan on the most auspicious occasion of his coronation. The Japanese dynasty had had an unbroken succession for more than 1,000 years, a record probably unique in the history of the world. Japan had now, by her military and naval power, by the industry and skill of her people in commerce and in the arts of peace, taken an equal place amongst the foremost nations of the world. A brilliant future lay before her.

The alliance between Great Britain and Japan had now been supplemented by the adherence of Japan to the agreement with France and Russia for the purposes of the war. Her interests and those of her Allies would be secured by the result of the war, and after that he trusted for a long time to come peace would be assured. He hoped the Emperor of Japan would for many years see the country over which he ruled grow in strength, prestige, and prosperity, and happiness and contentment, to the legitimate pride of her people, and the satisfaction of Japan's friends and Allies. He drank to the health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The Japanese Ambassador said:—I rise to have the honour of proposing the health of his Majesty the King. I am sure I am only voicing the sentiments of my honoured guests when I beg to express the earnest hope that his Majesty may soon be restored to complete health. I may state that the sorrow and anxiety which was caused throughout the British Dominions by the recent accident to the King was deeply shared by us in Japan, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation to hear that his Majesty is now making rapid progres towards recovery.

We are all aware of the deep concern and courage which the King has always shown ever since the beginning of the war, and the untiring efforts which he is devoting towards the attainment of the final success of the Allied cause. Allow me to express my profound admiration and respect at the manner in which the King has always discharged his Royal duties in these times as Sovereign of the British Empire, and I beg to express the fervent hope that he may long live to rule in all happiness and welfare. Your Excellencies, my lords and gentlemen, I beg you to drink to the health of his Majesty the King.

In the evening the Ambassador and Mme. Inouye held a reception at the Embassy for members of the Japanese colony.

NEW BRITISH STEEL HELMETS.

PREVENTION OF HEAD WOUNDS.

In some parts of the British battle-front the experiment has been tried of serving out to the men in the fire trenches steel helmets similar to those introduced by the French, writes Mr. Valentine Williams in the "Standard." The British helmet is perfectly plain, not decorative like the French, with its grenade crest and ridged crown, and in shape resembles a pudding basin. It is lined with soft leather. It is not very heavy, and I know by personal experience that it is extremely warm. In the recent spell of cold wet weather it kept the head warm and the face dry.

The men are delighted with the new helmet. It certainly gives the wearer an added sense of security against hand grenade and shell splinters and shrapnel bullets. I am informed that in one section of the trenches in four days no fewer than thirty men were saved head wounds by their helmets. The steel helmet lends an indescribably bizarre air to the men, who are already adjusting their uniform to the growing rigours of the atrocious climate of these parts. When they wear the new steel cap, as I have seen them, over a Balaklava woollen helmet covering ears and head, they look like Crusaders. But the psychological importance of the steel helmet, in increasing the sense of security of the wearer, is so undeniably important that it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in srving out these caps to every man in the trenches.

They undoubtedly afford protection against hand grenades, and, as I have already pointed out more than once, so long as trench warfare continues the British soldier must be a grenadier as well as a rifleman. The hand grenade played an enormous role in the recent battles on the western front, and the number of these implements of warfare used was positively prodigious. The Briton is naturally a good and accurate thrower, though the hand grenade is not flung like a cricket ball, but tossed something after the fashion of "putting the weight." Amazing efficiency in grenade throwing has been achieved by individual men after a short course of training out here, and it may be justifiably expected that if grenade throwing were henceforth included in the training of the new armies at home a very high standard of excellence would be reached by every man in the firing line.

The experience of the recent fighting has shown that it is not enough to have only trained parties of grenadiers. What happens in a modern battle is this: After the first infantry assault has won a trench the grenadier parties go forward to bomb the enemy down his communication trenches back to his second line. As soon as the retiring German can conveniently make a stand he throws a barrier of sandbags across the communication trench, and then a hand-grenade contest ensues in which the victory goes to the side that has most grenades and grenadiers. Most of the trained grenadiers are put out of action in the first part of the day; it is extremely difficult to replace them, and the moment when the need for trained grenadiers is most urgent (for in this war the critical period is that following on the initial success) is consequently the time when the shortage begins to make itself felt.

MODERN BATTLES

Modern battles may be divided into three periods, the artillery preparations, the infantry assault, and bombing contests ad infinitum. There is therefore every reason for seeing that the army in the field becomes an army of grenadiers equipped with a sheer inexhaustible supply of the neat Mills hand-grenade, which has proved itself to be the safest, handiest, and most efficient of the different bombs with which our Army is supplied.

The recent fighting has afforded the opportunity of clearing up a little mystery which has given rise to the hardly credible story that German officers are in the habit of chaining their machine gunners to their guns. There is reason to believe that the chains which have often been found attached to German machine guns are for the purpose of transportation. The chains are hooked to the belts of the gun-teams so that the weight of the gun is evenly distributed among several men, thereby facilitating and expediting transportation

I would take this opportunity of dissipating another error based on the fact that "cato'nine tails," have sometimes been discovered in captured trenches. These whips are pointed to as conclusive evidence of the brutality of German officers towards their men. As a matter of fact, anyone who has lived in a German garrison town knows the Ausklopfer, or clothes beater, consisting of a number of leathern thongs attached to a shaft, which is an indispensable part of the equipment of the frugal-minded German officer for beating the dust out of his uniform. There is quite enough evidence of the brutality of German officers towards their men in the field without its being necessary to fall into errors which are vigorously exploited by the Germans in neutral countries in order to bring general discredit on well-authenticated examples adduced by the Allies of the mentality of the "cultured" Hun.

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Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the *original and genuine Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.

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Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

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